

# d.c. gazette

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MARCH 1974

## THE NEW DC BUDGET

**LOCAL BOSSES  
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TO SHARE  
HOME RULE**

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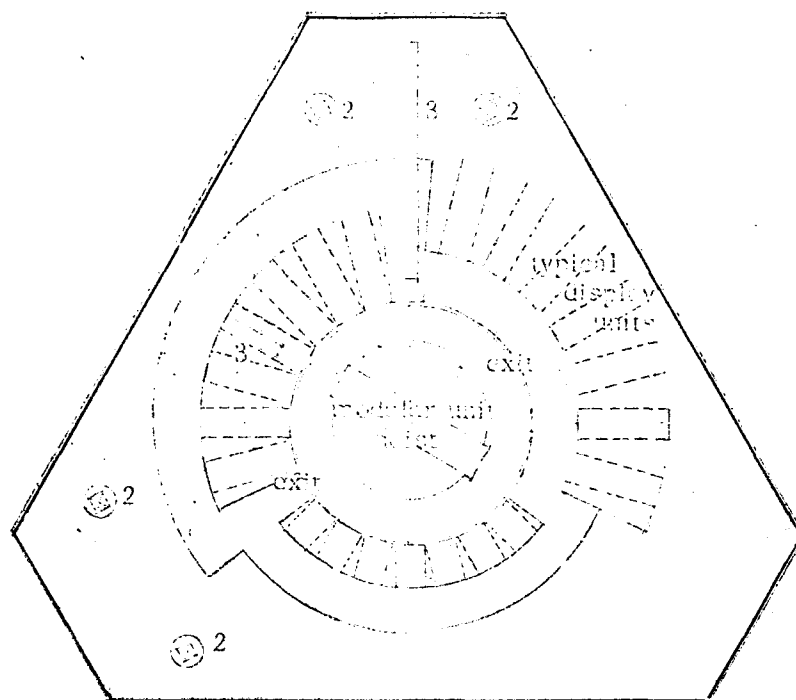
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## How to build a convention center -- and save \$100 million in your spare time



TYPICAL DISPLAY LEVEL FLOOR PLAN  
1/50 1'-0"

HARRY MONTAGUE, a local architect has come up with an alternative to the Eisenhower Convention Center that deserves looking into. Montague's proposal involves a structure about 110' high that would look from the air like a triangle with the corners cut off. Its greatest width would be about 300 feet. In between first floor lounges and auditorium and top floor meeting rooms would be several floors of exhibit space linked by a heliptical ramp, like, we gather, the Guggenheim Museum. The nifty addition, however, is a hoist that would consist of a steel bridge spanning the space between the ramp. As the bridge is turned, it moves up or down the ramp. The hoist would be used to lift up to 80 modular exhibit units. When a unit arrives opposite its assigned space, a Clark Swinglift or similar device could be used to set it into the berth. Says Montague, "If each of the 80 modular display berths along with the meeting

rooms and auxiliary areas were rented for \$250 per day per berth, the building would gross over \$7 million a year. Unlike the warehouse-convention center which realized only 10% display time per square foot and 90% set-up time, this building could operate at nearly 100% display time by changing the exhibits, using the mechanized core, e- during the normal daily use of the building. "On cost, Montague says, "Other than the heliptical ramp the building would be standard highrise construction with level floors. . . Having a much higher usability than a warehouse- type convention building, only a little over 150,000 square feet of display area would be required to serve twice as many people as presently anticipated. This could mean a saving of nearly \$100 million to the taxpayers of the District of Columbia." To find out more about this important alternative idea for a convention center, call Montague at 244-7149.

## A glowing, diseased budget

CARL BERGMAN

FOR the past six years Walter Washington has been our Ike. Responsible for nothing, unclear on everything, genial and blameless. A true and extraordinary front man. Don't blame him because he means well but of course he's not really in charge. Not so much a mayor, or even a chief bureaucrat, as a grandfather watching over the interests of the haves in the city making sure the have-nots get their full measure of wordly advise without money.

It worked. Congress voted home rule assured that the great non-maker of waves would be elected by his docile constituency.

But Walter Washington is also smart enough to know that what worked on Congress isn't necessarily going to work on the public. So an important if superficial change has overcome our Ike. He is now LBJ. In the past month he has made more announcements, more public policy statements and more appearances than for almost the last two years.

Like LBJ there is something for everyone. But unlike Lyndon's vast and highly

populist domestic programs the Great Society of WW does not contain much for the people.

Instead there is the full development of the theme that ran silently through the city government for not only under WW but also under the old Board of Commissioners. The city's business was not to serve those who live here, but those who use it or can be induced to use it.

To bring this about the city government must put forth a rosey glow of health, ergo its convention center, freeways and Metro. But behind the healthy glow you find a tubercular patient.

There is, for instance, the direct and purposeful shift in the property tax base from the commercial interests of the city to the homeowner. The homeowner will pay the biggest share of the property tax. And the property tax's revenue will be exceeded only by that of the sales tax — hardly a tax on those who can most afford to pay.

Garbage collections will be curtailed by 10,000 per week. One house in every ten will lose a collection each week. At the



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## d.c. gazette

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543-5850

EDITOR: Sam Smith

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Jean Lewton, Andrea  
Cohen Dean, Carl Bergman

PHOTO EDITOR: Roland L. Freeman

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Egbert Sousé, Joel  
Siegel, James Ridgeway, Sally Crowell,  
Kathy Smith

LITERARY EDITOR: Richard King

CONTRIBUTING CORRESPONDENTS: Charles Mc-  
Dowell Jr., Larry Cuban, Val Lewton,  
Chuck Stone, S. Carl Turner Jr., David  
Logan, Gordon Fletcher, Clarissa Wit-  
tenberg, Jim Ramsey

CARTOONIST: John Wiebenson

THE DC Gazette is an alternative month-  
ly newspaper. We welcome articles, al-  
though we cannot, unfortunately, pay for  
them. Articles of 1000 words or less are  
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**M** 40,92,94,96,98

## The DC budget as art

I AM a DC Budget freak. It is an addic-  
tion of some years standing, beginning with  
my first budget, a mere two volume mimeo edi-  
tion way back in Fiscal 1968.

I am not alone. There are those of us,  
albeit a small group, who look upon the bud-  
get as something more than just dollars and  
programs. It is something that should be  
judged for its own aesthetic statement.

Once you get past the awesome figures  
and mystical concepts such as lapse rates,  
whole new worlds are open to you.

Where else will you find such a compul-  
sion to predict the unpredictable? The bud-  
get firmly states that 400 people will fall  
into the Potomac next fiscal year. That's  
up 50, or more accurately, 50 more down  
this year.

True budget afficiendados look for the  
message behind the message. What is the emo-  
tional content? What is the city government  
really telling you about itself? The cover  
is revealing. Last year's was a maze of  
adding machine tapes. Yellow on black. Yel-  
low officialdom in a black city - conceal-  
ing its cowardice behind heaps of meaning-  
less numbers on white paper strips.

That was last year. This time the City  
presents an even plainer picture. The cover  
is white, a pure and pristine bureaucratic  
white, the same white Adams-Morgan and Capi-  
tol Hill real estate speculators buy by the  
gallon to hide the human history of the  
houses they renovate. The ink is not the red  
of radicalism, but the red of deficit. A  
bankrupt red glaring up in stark harmony  
with the white. The paper smudges easily.

And the print. It gets smaller every  
year. The typeface itself varies but most

charts are done in Metrobus gothic, not  
altogether unpleasing.

Finally there is the prose. It is here  
that those of us who are true buffs find  
our greatest reward. Unlike the prim and  
proper federal budget the DC budget is a  
document of great literary variety - though  
none of it especially well written. The  
school budget, for example, is a formal ac-  
ademic document. No less than 20 footnotes  
in the introduction alone.

Then there are the budget requests in  
the first person singular: Julian Dugas  
and Jerry Wilson. You know who's in charge  
there when Jerry tells you that "Having  
reached the 1966 crime level, I have set as  
our next milestone the crime rate of 1962."  
If you were yoked in '62 you may have to  
go have it done over just to make our chief  
an honest man.

Then there are the dreamers, the ro-  
mantics - such as the library system with  
its contemplative budget introduction: "What  
are budgets? Budgets are maps laying out  
the trail to the future. They are menus spel-  
ling out the means to good devices; devices  
for planning the expenditure of money. The  
budget before you...makes a beginning on  
blazing a trail into the future, assisted  
by whatever...dollars we may have from 1974."

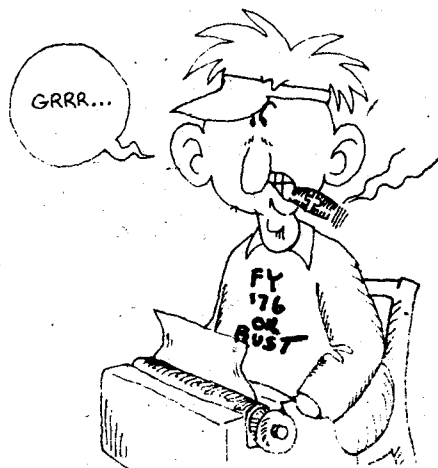
And last there is the hope and striv-  
ings of youth shown by the Office of Con-  
sumer Affairs: "Being the newest of Dis-  
trict agencies is challenging." Hang in  
there kid, don't let it worry you, you're  
gonna make it. Maybe we will too.

- CARL BERGMAN

same time the city proposes to given Con-  
vention and Visitors Bureau \$250,000 mainly  
to promote the convention center.

The city budget provides for a contin-  
ued subsidy of over \$5 million of general  
tax money to support the highway budget,  
but only an increase of \$300,000 over last  
year for public assistance programs. Wel-  
fare recipients will only get 85 percent of  
what it took to keep body and soul together  
for 1973 in 1975. The oil companies and  
parking lot operators continue to receive  
a fat subsidy.

The Department of Economic Development,  
which is responsible for enforcing the city's  
lead based paint regulations will cut back  
that program. The Department of Environ-  
mental Services will increase operation of  
mercury polluting Incinerator Number 5.



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# outlying precincts.

CHARLES DIGGS, SENIOR PARTNER

Chairman Diggs is working overtime to make sure that home rule doesn't get out of line. Having helped grant the city an elected council and mayor, he now wishes to replace our elected board of education with an appointed board of regents. Presumably Mr. Diggs would have a good deal to say about who gets appointed regent. He has also, despite the vicissitudes caused by allegedly granting self-government to the District, managed to increase the size of the District Committee staff from 23 to 40 and has a request pending that would grant the committee power over everything from Howard University to St. Elizabeth's and from the natural history museum to the zoo. If all this seems a bit odd for the chairman of a committee that many people thought was now superfluous, consider these thoughts from Mr. Charlie in an interview in the Post: Diggs said the form of government in store for the District will be a partnership between Congress and elected officials, with Congress the "superior" partner." Said Diggs: "It's a joint partnership. We can still pass any legislation we feel is necessary just as we have been doing in the past."

Diggs noted that one of the most influential members of the House had told him: "Charlie, I'll give it five years; then we'll have to repeal it." As White House DC contact Dana Meade had done earlier, Diggs implied that everything would be all right as long as the city government did as it was told. "It all depends on what the local government does. If it is run with imagination and credibility, our role will be strictly one of oversight." At the same time, Diggs said a significant portion of the committee's time would be spent examining legislation passed by the City Council. The Post went on: "He also said there may be times when legislation for the city is essential but that local political pressures could prevent the local government from acting." The home rule bill prevents the city from passing criminal legislation for two years. Diggs went further, saying that "even after that period has passed it still may be more feasible for Congress to handle criminal law legislation."

There you have it. Chairman Diggs has no intention of giving up his power to legislate for, meddle in or supervise the affairs of the District. If home rule keeps the natives happy and tranquil, all well and good. Diggs wants the power, however, to stay just where it always has been.

## THE CONVENTION CENTER VOTE

In a rare City Council split decision, only Tedson Meyers and Doc Robinson stood up for the city and supported a referendum on the convention center. No votes were Tucker, Parker, Ford, Foster and Moore. Since this was one of the most important votes the Council has taken since the freeway struggles, it may play a role in this year's elections. At the moment, the only potential candidates who have come down on the right side of this issue are Meyers, Robinson, Doug Moore and the Statehood Party people. Strangely silent are folks like Fauntroy and Gil Hahn, and the two probable contenders in the Ward 3 Democratic primary: Polly Shackleton and Kay McGrath.

## SCATTERED RETURNS

Add to your potential starters list: Linwood Chatman in Ward 5; Jo Butler in Ward 2 (Statehood Party). Scratch Majorie Parker

(conflict of interest with her husband-judge) and Ken Kennedy who died suddenly during an operation to help him lose weight. Ken was the closest thing to a Chicago-style ward politician this town had. It's too bad he won't be around to enjoy the advent of Chicago-style wards. I always liked Ken, if not always what he said and did, and local political life will be duller without him. . . .I've taken over as chief heeler for the Ward Three Statehood Party. That's a little bit like being chaplain to an adult book store, but it should be fun. If you live in Ward Three and would like to get involved, give me a call at 543-5850 or at home 686-6745.

## A NOTE ON OUR POLITICAL POLICY

A lot of people won't believe this, but we really do plan to be quite liberal with our space for views contrary to our own. The only thing we ask is that letters and articles be of reasonable length and reasonably well written. Send to the DC Gazette prior to March 12 for the next issue. . . .The Gazette's three political writers are Jean Lewton, Carl Bergman and myself. We don't agree with each other on a lot of things, so if one of us won't give you a fair shake, try another.

## THE LIBERALS AND NEIGHBORHOOD GOVERNMENT

Liberal organizations in the city are taking a curiously cautious attitude towards neighborhood government. We hear reports that the word is out to go slow on the idea which will be part of the home rule referendum this May. An indication of the liberal concern that democracy not go too far was the vote of the DC League of Women Voters to support the proposed neighborhood councils. The vote: 4 to 3 with 3 abstentions. In other words, less than half of the board could commit itself to even the advisory neighborhood councils provided for in the bill. Here were some of the arguments used against the councils as listed in the local league newsletter: "There is no proven need since we have no history of elected officials not listening to citizens; that people have to form yet another series of organizations in order to make themselves heard; that the new government will have more important matters on which to spend its time and money; . . .and that public funds and official recognition will go to groups of people who may not together or separately be representative of the community." While the league promises at least lack lustre support, other so-called liberal organizations may even work behind the scenes to defeat the proposals. After all, with neighborhood government, these organizations might no longer be considered truly representative of the community.

— SAM SMITH

For years, William Press, as operating head of the Board of Trade, was a leading opponent of home rule. Without Mr. Press's energetic efforts we might have had home rule years ago. Now Press has changed his tune, and as finance chairman of the Committee to Support the Charter has sent out a letter beginning thus: "After many years of struggle by many supporters here and across the nation, the Congress has finally passed a Home Rule Bill for the District of Columbia. . . ." But Press's gall does not stop at that; he asks for "generous" contributions ostensibly to help make sure the charter referendum passes. Since there is little doubt of that, it is apparent that the generous contributions are for some other purpose. We hope Mr. Press will submit reports of his receipts and expenditures to the proper officials like other campaign finance chairmen.

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# RAP still moving

JEAN LEWTON

FIVE months ago R.A.P. [Regional Addiction Prevention] moved into an abandoned 30-unit five-story apartment house at 1731 Willard Street, NW. There is still much work to be done — plaster board to cover the many layers of lead-based paint, floors to re-finish, lighting fixtures to be positioned, and more walls to be ripped out to make classrooms. The members of the RAP family have faced this challenge with the same philosophy that permeates their program: they are not interested in rehabilitation (i.e. correcting the status quo); but in remaking the building into a new entity which will be a center not only for their programs but for the community as a whole.

Founded in 1972 by ex-addicts Ron and Connie Clark, an ex-priest and a clinical psychiatrist, RAP is based on a philosophy of re-educating addicts so that when they return to the community they will no longer be the same persons who once needed drugs. Most importantly they will no longer be satisfied just to exist in the community, but will want to be involved and support change.

RAP receives no federal funds and is financed entirely by private donations. The building costs them \$1 a year with a fifteen year lease. All remodeling supplies and professional guidance are donated. The food comes from merchants at the Florida Avenue Market. Residents go to a special clinic at Providence Hospital for treatment. Classes ranging from photography to creative writing to biology to high school equivalency are taught by certified instructors who contribute their time.

There are only two rules to which incoming addicts must subscribe if they wish to become part of the RAP family: no physical violence and no chemicals. To forestall the physical outlet of the stress of becoming drug-free, tri-weekly rap sessions are held in which the members let off steam and help each other. Unlike group therapy, the RAP sessions are not led by an authority figure, but rather revolve around the participants. Those who have been in the program longest tend to start a session, but the ball must be kept rolling by everyone.

A person who wants to become part of the RAP family must first attend a three to five day orientation at the Community RAP Shop, 1417 U Street, NW. The addict who really desires to drop drugs will come every day; others screen themselves out. Once accepted as a member, the fledgling ex-addict is committed to a fifteen month to two year stay at RAP. The only thing which holds the new member there, however, is that commitment.

Each person is given a function that contributes to the well-being of the family. As time passes these functions change so that the resident learns a variety of skills and the need for each function for a smoothly running organization. These include administration, laundry, teaching, cooking and dealing with the courts among other jobs.

RAP is self-contained. It meets its own needs within the house; but the group does not see itself as a closed community as does Synanon in California. Instead, it views itself as a base for community activism. Two of its members are on the Adams

(Please turn to page 8)

## Swampoodle's Report

FIRST the news from the wonderful world of city planning. The third absolutely official plan for Pennsylvania Avenue has been released. The fourteenth absolutely official plan for Ft. Lincoln has been scuttled, and the District Building, not taking any chances, is about to present two absolutely official plans for the West End. Metro, in the meanwhile, is trying to help the situation by running experimental shuttle bus service between the offices of Oliver Carr, BSI Inc., Skidmore-Owings-Merrill, the District Building and the headquarters of the Redevelopment Land Agency. A highway department count has discovered that planners are the second leading cause of traffic congestion in downtown Washington, and Metro, rejecting an earlier proposal for exclusive lanes for planning officials, has turned instead to the shuttle bus idea. The only delay is being caused by Nathaniel Owings's failure to submit final plans for bus shelters. The first design, winding in a graceful curve from the FBI Building to the Monument grounds and thence to the Treasury Department, included an operating model of a tropical rain forest interspersed with photocopying machines. It was rejected by the Fine Arts Commission on the grounds that it was out of scale with the surroundings. Said a commission official, "Our feeling is that a bus shelter should be no larger than a bus."



THE Pennsylvania Avenue plan itself, of course, calls for cutting fifty feet off of all buildings on the north side of the avenue to permit a monumental view of the Capitol. The Black United Front, however, has made a counter-proposal: cut fifty feet off the north side of the Capitol Building, creating the same effect at far less cost. And Don't Tear It Down has asked that the fifty feet removed from the Willard Hotel be taken and laid gently down on the Mall, along with the facades of other old buildings that get razed, so the National Park Service can operate helicopter tours of old Washington. Meanwhile, a plan so secret George Frain hasn't even

criticized it yet calls for the destruction of the District Building. Drawn up by Arthur Dacron Less and my old friend Boozie Allen, the plan notes that the major focus of modern urban design has been to replace non-viable old structures with new ones: "There is no building in the District, outside of the federal government, that is less economically viable than the District Building. Morton's department store and Apex Liquors at least make money. The District Building pays no taxes and loses approximately a billion dollars a year. We feel that there is adequate relocation for those presently employed in the project area and that the site would be better used as center of employment for firms adding to the tax base of the city."

IN other hot items, City Council members Jerry Moore and Toni Ford voted against a referendum on the convention center, saying that they thought the issue was too complex for the public to understand. That's what our parents told us about sex: we ended up getting screwed anyway. Rockwood Foster voted against the referendum because the issue was too complex for him to understand. Sterling Tucker agreed that the issue was the complex and voted against the referendum, while Jack Nevius abstained for reasons too complex to understand.

THAT'S it for now, except to report that the latest Gallup poll finds that Americans consider the energy crisis more important than the Nixon administration scandals. In other words, it's soaring oil over troubled Watergate.

*Josiah X. Swampoodle*  
Purveyor of split infinitives  
for more than thirty-five years

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# LETTER FROM LORTON

IN the midst of rumors that there are efforts being made by the Lorton administration to break up ALERTS, Inc., our inmate publication group, one of the group's members, suffered a variety of ailments. Most inmates were well aware of his continuous efforts to gain relief and secure proper medication. Albert Lyons was constantly seen sitting miserably in the waiting room of the complex hospital, pleading for service. Due to his long stay here, his face became familiar and it seems that our aging physicians, unbelieving as they are to any complaints, had placed brother Lyons on their "pay him no mind list." On the 25th of January, brother Lyons fell into a coma. Later he was rushed to an Army hospital, where he was given emergency treatment and attention. Albert Lyons never regained consciousness, his heart giving out.

Albert Lyons made a hell of a sacrifice to prove a point. Quietly, he went about his business, studying law, filing his many motions to the courts for consideration. He asked the courts for help in acquiring attorneys, in having his case reviewed for he had been unduly punished — being denied the opportunity to be rehabilitated under the narcotic law, having at his disposal attorneys who did not want to take the time to research his transcripts. As for the motions he had filed himself, the courts elected to stall and hesitate. At the same time Albert was nearing the end of a tedious, 10 year sentence.

All knew — doctors, courts and most inmates — that Al was a sick man. I recall how he would tell me, "Man, whatever you do, don't get sick here!" Among his ailments were high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma; the last time I spoke with him, he complained

of his ankles swelling. I asked, "Man, what about your heart?" Al's reply, "Whatever it is, they ain't gonna do nothing!"

These few words are dedicated to Albert Lyons — my friend, one of the best of brothers:

*A vagrant oak  
Sank roots in the walk,  
grew but  
Turned out a nuisance,  
Paces now with other shoes  
Looking for fields.*

HERE at the complex at a lecture held in our chapel, a prominent guest-speaker, Dr. Alice Gullattee, discussed the oft-mentioned abolishment of prisons. Dr. Gullattee emphasized that there are carefully worked out plans for alternatives to goals as we know them. The new measures being proposed, she said, would be just another form of escalated oppression, sadistic and inhumane. Tax-payers will be supporting programs of psychological testing, experimentation, enlarged mental-facilities, halfway house plantations, and supervised work-details.

Dr. Gullattee's critique ran hand in hand with the publicized concentration camp, now completed in Butner, North Carolina. Ms. Jessica Mitford, Karl Menninger and KoKo Farrow of the United Church of Christ (Commission for Racial Justice) have openly and bitterly charged the Bureau of Prisons chiefs Norman A. Carlson and Martin Groder with instigating methods to be used on incarcerated persons with intent to "kill the spirit of the people." The Butner project is costing the tax-payer \$13.5 million to conduct inhumane, brain-toying experiments, and I feel the Lorton Master Plan will not be much better.

DAY to day, the confusion continues. The old man sleeping next to me in the dormitory manages to carry on, toying with his homemade radio while doing a twenty-year sentence, completely unaccustomed to his surroundings, as harmless as a fly; but like many here, he was caught in the web of the system, ignorant to law...and as a black-man, expendable. "Pop," as we all call him, simply says, "I'm just waiting on time!"

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## Big Joe & the farmworkers



Because Giant Food has turned a deaf ear to the requests of farm workers to stop selling scab produce, the United Farm Workers is asking religious and lay leaders to form committees to meet with Giant president Joseph Danzansky. The goal of the committees would be to urge Giant Foods to transform their rhetoric of social concern into social practice. Danzansky has told farm workers that he supports their right to organize and that he is "sympathetic" to the union. "Unfortunately, I have to sell grapes to Mrs. Consumer," said Danzansky. "What does Mrs. Consumer know about grapes? If she wants grapes — she'll buy them." Mr. Danzansky needs a few visits. If you want to be part of, or can help form such a committee, call either Mike Angelo or Gil Padilla at 587-0510.

AND REMEMBER: LAY OFF GALLO, GUILD & FRANZIA WINES. THAT INCLUDES BOONES FARM, THUNDERBIRD & RIPPLE. CHECK THE LABEL!

The barber instruction class, a worthwhile vocational course, still flourishes under the guidance of a very concerned and helpful R.G. Lucas, who by the way, is a jazz enthusiast, and who has been responsible for creditable entertainment on several occasions.

The need for legal services for ALERTS, Inc. (Nat Wright III) or any other individual is still sorely needed and anyone interested may write to ALERTS, Inc. Box 25, Lorton, Va. 22079. I may be reached at the same address...unfortunately.

Peace & Love,  
S. Carl Turner, Jr.

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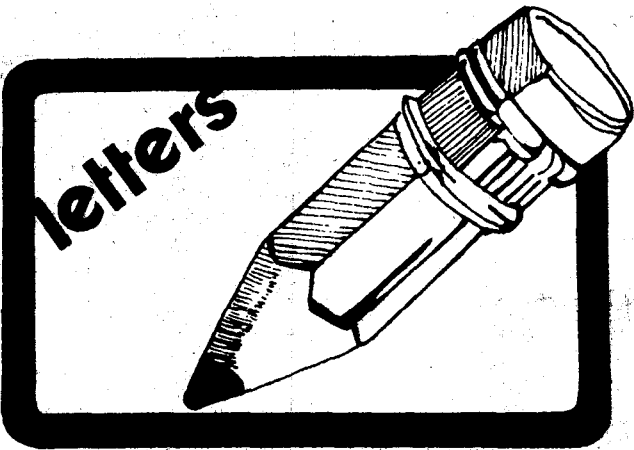
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74-15





## ART COVERAGE

THERE is no publication in Washington that has better art coverage than the DC Gazette. I can still say that although I have missed Andrea Cohen Dean's by-lines in recent months. Her observations on such matters as tax reform, the womens art movement and a particularly good piece called "The Art Hustle" were as informative as her interviews with area artists were perceptive. Artists treasure those interviews.

Your last issue has convinced me that you will continue to give your readers the good art coverage we have come to expect. Val Lewton brings an artists' point of view to his well written comments on art happenings in our town which are needed and appreciated. He tells it "like it is" in a most delightful and readable style. Let's have more from the pen of Val Lewton!

Also commendable are the two full pages devoted to 5 young designer-craftsmen and the exhibit of their work to be shown at Knoll International written by Clarissa Wittenberg before the show opens. What a refreshing change from the usual few lines published sometimes on the last day of an exhibit which the artist so often gets in our daily newspapers. At a time when, (as Lewton wrote "If it is not in the media it doesn't exist") the printed review or notice means so much to artists to add to their dossiers in furthering their careers, it is particularly gratifying to realize that there is a paper willing to admit that a large percentage of people still exist who are as interested in art as in sports, politics, real estate or even Watergate.

MARCELLA COMES  
National Vice President  
Artists Equity Assn.

(THANKS. Andrea Dean is off writing a book. We are impatient for her return, too.)

## FRIENDS OF OPERA

KINDLY delete the Friends of Opera from your Guide.  
This group feels that at least for

the present they have fulfilled their mission — as many opera singers have become employed in the area.

Some singers who were active in Friends of Opera now sing each Friday and Saturday evening at Chez Brown. They give a varied repertoire of fine arias — beautifully sung. The music director and pianist is Clyde Parson of Howard University. Both white and black singers are presented at Chez Brown.

We want the audience at Chez Brown to grow.

HELEN PURDUM

## SEATBELT LEGISLATION

AT its meeting on February 6, the Executive Board of the ACLU-NCA voted unanimously to oppose any law which makes it an offense for the driver of an automobile not to have his or her seat belt fastened. Our opposition is based on two grounds:

1. As a civil liberties matter, we do not believe the government has the right to legislate on matters affecting the individual's behavior when the consequences of that behavior affect only that individual and not the safety or health of the general community.

Thus, the ACLU does not oppose compulsory immunization for communicable diseases (with the appropriate exceptions for religious scruples) since the failure of an individual to be immunized could cause illness to others in the community.

But the proposed compulsory seat belt law would penalize an individual for actions affecting only his own personal safety. In testimony on this bill, proponents stated that highway safety was a national problem affecting everyone and that therefore individual liberty must be sacrificed to help solve the problem. By this same reasoning, in order to solve the problem of household accidents (and more than three times as many people are killed or injured in home accidents each year than on the highways) legislators might pass laws banning the use of rickety chairs to change lightbulbs, or decreeing that every individual who does chores in the home must get at least eight hours' sleep each night to prevent fatigue, a leading cause of household accidents.

The compulsory seat-belt law, however well-intentioned, is fundamentally totalitarian in concept because it accepts the notion that the state may legislate not only for the general welfare, but to regulate individual behavior that has no consequences for others.

2. As a matter of day-to-day enforcement of the proposed law, it would give the police yet another opportunity to stop and investigate citizens while in the privacy of their automobiles. The already broad discretion of police officers to stop and question drivers is frequently abused, and enforcement tends to be selective: the young, the long-haired, blacks and other minority group members tend to be targets of police investigations, not middle-class whites. A compulsory seat belt law would

vastly increase police opportunities for selective interrogation and investigation.

Moreover, as a practical matter, since it is so easy to snap on a seat belt in an instant, each police stop would have the potential for a confrontation and swearing contest between citizen and police officer. We do not believe that our community would benefit from a heightened atmosphere of confrontation.

DAVID ISBELL  
Chairman  
American Civil Liberties Union area chapter

## METROBUS

YOUR feature on Metrobus was a real public service. Some people tell me it's impossible to read on the bus because it is so bumpy. Here's a simple solution: take a small piece of cardboard or a bookmark and place it so nothing below the line you are reading shows. Your eye won't lose the place in the book, not even when old 42 goes cavorting over the potholes at Union Station.

About those bus maps: why couldn't Metro do a simple, comprehensible map similar to what appeared in the Yellow Pages a few years back? There was a time when if you were outside someplace and wanted to know how to get there, all you had to do was slip into the nearest phone booth and open up the Yellow Pages. Now who's going to stuff that silly 4-color map in their pockets every time they go out?

Keep on bussin'!  
BILL PETERS

## FRIENDSHIP HEIGHTS REZONING

I APPLAUD the Zoning Commission decision to rezone Friendship Heights. This rezoning will permit the city government and citizens to go forward on their cooperative Friendship Plan.

It can mean the beginning of a new and people-oriented approach to planning in the District if the city government continues in this positive and responsive direction. The Dupont Circle area, West End, and Northeast are just a few examples of where comprehensive planning by citizens and government can and should take place. There are many more.

In keeping with people orientation I would like to add my personal support to conversion of the Old Post Office on Pennsylvania Avenue to a "People's Palace." Let's emphasize recycling instead of replacement whenever we can — both for buildings and neighborhoods.

KAY CAMPBELL MC GRATH  
President, Citizens for  
City Living, Democratic  
Central Committee Person,  
Ward III

## BOOKS BY GAZETTE WRITERS

RICHARD KING  
THE PARTY OF EROS. Dell paperback 1973.

JOEL SIEGEL  
VAL LEWTON: THE REALITY OF TERROR. Viking Press, 1973. \$6.95 hardback, \$2.75 paperback. Available at Discount Books, Brentano's and the Nickelodeon.

JAMES RIDGEWAY  
THE LAST PLAY: THE STRUGGLE TO MONOPOLIZE THE WORLD'S ENERGY RESOURCES. Dutton 1973. \$10.

CHUCK STONE  
TELL IT LIKE IT IS. Trident 1968  
BLACK POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA. Bobbs-Merrill 1968 hardback; Dell 1969 paperback.  
KING STRUT. Bobbs-Merrill 1970.

LARRY CUBAN  
TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE: TEACHING IN THE INNER CITY (Free Press, 1970)  
YOUTH AS A MINORITY (National Council for Social Studies) 1972  
BLACK MAN IN AMERICA (Scott, Foresman, 1964; Revised 1971)  
PROMISE OF AMERICA (Scott, Foresman 1971) Philip Roden co-author.

## VOTE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

## THE DC GAZETTE ON MICROFILM

THE DC Gazette is available on microfilm at Howard University and the Library of Congress in DC; at the Enoch Pratt Free Library and University of Maryland in Baltimore, University of Maryland, College Park, Prince Georges Co. Memorial Library, Hyattsville and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's City in Maryland; and at the University of Virginia Library in Charlottesville, Virginia. If you are in Berlin, Germany you can read it at the John F. Kennedy Institut fur Nordamerikastudien, and in about 100 other libraries throughout the United States, Canada and numerous other countries.

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## CABIN JOHN RAPID TRANSIT

IMAGINE, if you would, a rapid-transit rail line that would extend from the Georgetown area to the Glen Echo-Cabin John area and even to the Great Falls area. This line would go underground upon reaching the downtown area and make connections with the subway. This line would use self-powered rail cars and would not interfere with traffic too much because for the most part it would be on its own after leaving the Georgetown area. The line would have suburban parking lots, pleasant scenery and many more good features. The rail cars would hold

about fifty people seated and about seventeen standing; the cars would be air conditioned, non-polluting and economical to maintain (think of how many autos this system would help keep away from downtown.)

There existed, when Washington, DC, still ran streetcars, a line which extended from Georgetown to Cabin John. Although the tracks are gone, a few bridges have to be built and some property has to be reclaimed from the U.S. government, the roadbed and trestles, weedy and overgrown as they are, are still there and out of the way of traffic for the most part.

Washington, DC, especially the Georgetown area, desperately needs some good public transportation. Georgetown has literally

everything except a good form of public transportation.

If streetcars are no longer any good then why is Philadelphia ordering new streetcars for the first time in 25 years and improving some of its old underground streetcar stations?

I am not a politician or a construction contractor so I would not know the estimated cost of such a system but I do feel strongly that such a system could work. If such a project should be undertaken I would like to have a part in its development and completion.

GEORGE DIEFFENBACHER  
Capitol East

## Home contract

GLORIA Steinem came to town at the end of January to raise money for the Women's Lobby. This group, headed by Carol Burris, is a professional team of registered lobbyists for issues of concern to women — in particular the Equal Rights Amendment. They are also concerned with pension and tax reform, quality child care, health care, minimum wage for domestics and enforcement of the Supreme Court's ruling on abortion.

In outlining issues concerning women, Ms. Steinem introduced Josephine Hulett. Ms. Hulett organized the National Committee on Household Employment. Ms. Steinem considers better pay and working conditions for household help to be a labor issue second only to that of improved conditions for migrants. Many women have told her they feel it unfair to hire other women to do their housework and she stressed that this means the loss of a job for a domestic. Housework, she asserts, can be a good job, if conditions are improved. Better pay is important and must be considered part of the budget. Ms. Steinem stressed that we pay increased costs for other necessities and must also bear this cost.

Ms. Hulett wrote an article for Ms. last year on her 20 years as a domestic worker. Her own distress and dissatisfaction at generally prevailing conditions stimulated her to organize the National Committee on Household Employment. She has sought to educate both employers and employees as to proper job practices and has published a series of standards. It suggests, for instance, that an employee working one day a week should receive one day of paid sick leave a year, and full time employees should receive at least six paid days. They suggest that in the DC area wages should be between \$2.50 and \$3.00 an hour plus transportation. Clothing and food gifts should not be considered wages. Social security payments are mandatory if more than \$50.00 is paid during a quarter. Ms. Hulett knows that many household workers resist this in order to avoid the income tax, but she insists the employer must not allow the law to be broken. An employer's number and information can be obtained from IRS, 11601 Roosevelt Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19155.

Ms. Steinem pointed out that when teams of white men are organized to do household work they receive from \$4.00 to \$5.00 dollars an hour. Currently, household employees are overwhelmingly from black or minority groups and it is estimated that there are from one and a half to two million of them. In 1969, 80% had incomes of less than \$2,000 and 75% less than \$1,000. For further information and to obtain a sample copy of a contract form for household employment: National Committee on Household Employment, 8120 Fenton Street, Suite 300, Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 587-3335. The Women's Lobby Inc. is at 1345 G Street, SE, DC 20003.

— CLARISSA K. WITTENBERG

## DC history interest grows

KATHY SMITH

WASHINGTON has been a stepchild of urban history. Obscured by monumental glamor and federal power politics, the history of the residential city has been left largely undocumented. While a panoply of guide books, novels and journalistic renditions of life among the powerful give an outward impression that the literature on Washington is profuse, anyone looking for solid research on the history and development of Washington will find slim pickings on the library shelf.

Lacking a past marked by the problems of immigration and industrialization so intriguing to modern city historians, Washington has been largely ignored by professionals. And lacking a sense of local identity as a community existing as a distinct entity outside the federal presence, local residents have not been inspired to produce the kind of local history regularly found in the popular press of other U.S. cities.

The two-volume history, *Washington: Village and Capital*, and *Washington: Capitol City*, completed in 1963 by Constance McLaughlin Green stands alone as a modern, scholarly survey of the city's history. The annual Records of the Columbia Historical Society, a private organization which has been collecting since the 1890's, contain the other major source of printed material on the city's past. Only recently have the majority of the articles included been the product of carefully documented research. Until 1970, the American Historical Association did not even list Washington, D.C. as a separate topic in its list of subjects being researched.

But times are changing, the most visible and exciting proof being the first annual Conference on Washington, D.C. Historical Studies held at the Martin Luther King Library in January. This conference, organized by The George Washington University and the Columbia Historical Society, attracted about 180 people — academics and amateur history

buffs, octogenarians and high school students, and almost an equal number of blacks and whites. The organizing committee, composed of Dr. Letitia Brown and Dr. Roderick French, both of GW, and Dr. Francis Rosenberger, the editor of the Columbia Historical Society's *Records* believe that professional historians and amateur local historians need one another. In the words of Dr. French, local history can become "sentimental, parochial, even trivial" while academic historians "can become lost in empty abstractions." There is a need to join these two to get "good, critical, solid, and useful urban history."

The range of people attracted, the general high quality of research in the papers presented and the enthusiasm engendered undoubtedly made this a landmark in the growing local history movement here.

In a series of papers on Washington religious institutions, Harold Kirker, University of California, Santa Barbara, discussed the Unitarian community 1820-1830; Letitia Brown, GW, the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church; and Evelyn Greenberg, Jewish Historical Society of greater Washington, the congregation of Adas Israel.

An analysis of alley life was the subject of James Borchert, University of California, Santa Cruz. Susan Myers of the Smithsonian spoke about Capitol Hill, 1870-1900, and Paul Groves of the University of Maryland took black residential patterns in the SW as his topic.

Many participants at the conference agreed that Washington presents particular problems for research. Materials are scattered; the Washingtoniana Room of the Martin Luther King Library has the major and most usable collection; other sources are spread among the Library of Congress, National Archives, Columbia Historical Society, Howard University and a myriad of federal agencies. There is no biblio-

## New poll

THE graduate school of Georgetown University is conducting a poll of DC citizens. According to Dr. Robert A. Hitlin, Assistant Professor of Government, "the purpose of the poll is to educate citizens and government officials about themselves and about each other."

4000 names were randomly drawn from the DC phone book for the sample. The results will be issued about the middle of March.

Questions cover the home rule referendum, use of public libraries, adequacy of Metrobus service, the local impact of the energy crisis, the job ratings of local government officials, the Eisenhower convention center, and the use of recreation facilities.

Right now, the Georgetown Poll is basically a classroom exercise. Hitlin, however hopes to institute a quarterly poll on DC issues. The cost of such polls would be \$6,000, but Hitlin feels that the poll can be self-sustaining.

The Georgetown Poll is modeled on the

New Jersey Poll of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University. Donald G. Herzberg, now Dean of the Georgetown Graduate School, instituted the New Jersey Poll in late 1971 when he was executive director of the institute. That poll became self-supporting a year after its inception. It has received contracts from such state agencies as the State Conservation Department, the State Health Department, the State Lottery Commission, and the New Jersey Public Broadcasting stations. After results appeared in newspapers, government agencies began to contact them to contract for its services. They undertook no publicity or selling campaign aside from giving results free of charge to newspapers for a short period of time. The directors of the New Jersey poll have offered to assist Hitlin in his poll.

Hitlin says he hopes eventually to include the Washington suburbs in the survey and then expand to cover the entire states of Maryland and Virginia.

— JIM RAMSEY



graphy of sources available in the city although the Consortium of Universities has considered the possibility of seeking a grant to meet this need. There is no active program for collecting original historical materials; letters, diaries and personal papers of all kinds are being destroyed or taken out of the city as a result. Many institutions with good manuscript collections do not have the money to process them to make them usable to researchers.

Several participants regretted that the top level leadership of no institution holding materials related to DC history felt a commitment to make funds available for more active collecting, processing and servicing of local historical materials. There was also concern about the lack of Washington-related courses at local universities. Perry Fisher, co-convenor of one session and new librarian at the Columbia Historical Society, commented that most students come and go from George Washington University knowing nothing about the city. GW is perhaps doing the most to rectify this situation, largely due to the efforts of Prof. Roderick French of the American Studies program who has been developing courses on the cultural and political life of Washington there since 1969. Noted Washington historian Professor Letitia Brown has joined the staff at GW and will teach a course there this summer on the history of the city. Federal City College, on the other hand, though the official college of the city, has no course offering on Washington history at the undergraduate level.

Another conference session discussed current efforts in oral history. Using taped interviews with persons who have participated in Washington's history, a number of major projects around town are helping fill in the vast gaps in Washington's recorded past.

Louise Hutchinson of the Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, for example, spoke of the museum's current oral history research focussed on the Barry Farms-Hillside communities. Begun with a Carnegie Foundation grant for the hiring of FCC students as oral history recorders, the project is expanding and hopefully will produce a book on Anacostia from 1800 to 1900. Ms. Hutchinson is looking towards co-operation from GW and from Howard University where Prof. French and Professor Okon Uya, respectively, teach courses in oral history. Ms. Hutchinson is planning on an exchange with Howard, with Howard providing students trained in oral history and the Anacostia Museum introducing the students to the use of video tape as a method of historical research, a procedure which the Museum has pioneered in Washington.

Dr. Uya himself plans an oral history study of Dunbar High School. Another participant, Martha Ross of the University of Maryland, teaches a course in oral history and is compiling an oral history of the residents of the C & O Canal.

The Anacostia Museum has recently expanded its program with the opening of a new

building devoted to research. Ms. Hutchinson hopes that a Center for Anacostia Studies can be developed here with a library and an active manuscript collecting program which could serve the city as a whole.

Another new center of activity for local historical research is the DC Bicentennial Commission. Anne Turpeau, senior associate in programs, says, "We want to make the residential city more visible." Seeing a knowledge of local history as essential to building a healthy city, Ms. Turpeau says, "We believe neighborhood pride that grows out of a neighborhood identity can do a lot to sustain community improvement efforts."

#### CONTACTS

ANNE TURPEAU, Senior Association, programs, DC Bicentennial Commission, 629-4337.  
RODERICK FRENCH, American Studies, The George Washington University, 676-7565.  
PERRY FISHER, Librarian, Columbia Historical Society, 785-2068.  
LOUISE HUTCHINSON, Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 678-1200.

Ms. Turpeau is presently trying to identify worthwhile research projects and put them together with interested neighborhood residents and tie them into a university for technical support. Her main problem is money.

Although promises have been made that the commission could receive as much as \$18 million for its social development projects, proposals have to be written to get this money through existing federal programs. "All we really have is a fishing license," she says.

The most advanced example of the kind of research project Ms Turpeau would like to inspire is one involving the area northwest of

Union Station which encompasses an historical area known as Swampoodle. Here the Center City Community Corporation, under the direction of Alverta Munlyn, is directing a team of young people, the East-West Senior Citizens Club, and other residents in putting together an oral history of this section, paying particular attention to the way its land settlement patterns have been affected by Union Station and by other federal buildings. Howard University is aiding this project.

Other developing neighborhood programs include one in Langston Dwellings, which Antioch College is interested in helping; one on the Chinese presence in Washington spurred by the Chinese Cultural Center at FCC and the Asian American Bicentennial Corporation; and one in the West End for which the NCPC has given funds for a photo project and an historical newsletter. Western High School and perhaps GW will help. Last summer a group of young people completed a walking tour Tenleytown which was published in the SENTRY Post, the news magazine of the DC Bicentennial Commission.

On a broader level, the commission hopes to find funds for programs which would provide continuing technical assistance for neighborhood efforts to exhibit and collect materials, support for oral history projects, and part time positions for researchers and consultants, some of whom could be senior citizens. Ms. Turpeau cites the possibility of a community archivist service in some central location which would collect, catalogue and index the materials collected through neighborhood research, perhaps being the seed for the growth of an institute for Washington history.

Other ideas include a series of mini-museums in public spaces throughout the city, a citizens landmarking program and a series of inner city tours.

## Statehood and the home rule debate

ALTHOUGH UNREPORTED by the local press, the issue of statehood for the District came up during the House debate on the home rule bill in an interesting fashion. It was raised by one of the most progressive members of the House and two of the less liberal ones. In the latter category was Edith Green of Oregon, who said at one point:

"In the long haul we must do one of two things. We must face up to full citizenship rights and seriously consider retrocession of all the District of Columbia except a federal enclave to Maryland. . . The other alternative as I see it is statehood.

"So I would contend that whatever we do today and tomorrow is going to result at best in an interim measure and that we are really not settling anything."

Ms. Green made the comments in support of her proposal for the creating of a federal enclave. The bill as passed included this enclave. Such an enclave is a prerequisite for statehood since it would become the constitutionally required district while the rest of Washington joined the union as a full-fledged state. The next day Rep. Albert Quie made these comments:

"I think most members must agree that the home rule we are talking about here is one step towards the right of full citizenship of the citizens of the District of Columbia. If this bill was going to be an end in itself perhaps we would not need the enclave that the gentleman from Oregon is proposing. I say that the people of the District of Columbia ought to have the right to elect U.S. Senators, Representatives, governors of the state and so forth. There is a difference of opinion, undoubtedly, whether we are going to give statehood eventually to the District of Columbia or else retrocede them to the state of Maryland. That will be decided later. I think this Green amendment is just a step along the way. . . Personally, I would like to see us go all the way for the people of the District of Columbia and retrocede them to the people of the state of Maryland, so they can elect a governor and have senators and representatives like everyone else does. I do not favor statehood for the District by itself. I recognize that we will move to statehood one step at a time; so I think it is important that the amendment of the gentleman of Oregon be adopted now; that is why I strongly support it."

Thus two conservative members of the House concede what Walter Fauntroy has yet to admit or endorse: the necessity of either statehood or retrocession as the only logical solutions to Washington's status dilemma.

Representative Dellums, who has introduced a statehood bill including an enclave, took an interesting tack in opposing the Green amendment. His argument was this:

"I am not a constitutional lawyer, but it would seem to me that the constitutional justification for the District of Columbia is to ostensibly protect the federal interest of all the American people in their capital. The justification for a federal enclave is to apparently protect the federal interest. The amendment we just adopted offered by the gentleman from Oregon established the federal enclave, which she thinks now clearly protects the federal interest.

"The serious constitutional question that is before us now is whether the rest of this bill is in any way relevant. We cannot have both at the same time. We either carve out a federal enclave which protects the federal interest and give up power over the local residents outside the federal enclave, which is clearly not the federal interest, or we have no enclave and maintain the constitutionally appropriate jurisdiction.

"We cannot have both of them simultaneously. I would suggest that if this bill passed with the federal enclave and the rest of the bill which gives line item control over the residents' local budget, which exempts the criminal code and everything else, would be totally unconstitutional.

"If we buy the gentleman's amendment, then we have to give up the rest of the bill, because I see no constitutional basis upon which we can continue to legislate on the lives of the people outside the federal interest.

"The federal enclave clearly gives us protection. Why, then, would we have control over the rest of the budget, which is clearly outside the federal interest. The reason for putting the Congress in the business of policing the entire District is to protect the federal interest.

"I would suggest that if the bill is passed the way it is and is enacted into law the way it is the residents of the District of Columbia would clearly have a constitutional challenge.

#### RAP CONT'D

Morgan school board. It has set a twice-weekly rap session at the Women's Detention Center and offers itself to the courts as an alternative to jail for drug addicts. Currently about 100 RAP-educated members are working throughout the city in jobs ranging from printing shop employees to bank tellers. They are actively involved in upgrading life on Willard Street which is now down about as far as it can go.

Although RAP has done no evaluation of what has happened to former members, it has seen little fall-back to drugs among them, which is more than can be said for government-sponsored clinics. The current government theory of drug rehabilitation is anathema to RAP. Drug maintenance programs only keep the user hooked. Only the type of drug has changed. According to Jerome Jones, director of RAP Community Services, "Drugs are a self-serving business. The government programs are set up under the guise of helping, but the programs really just keep themselves going while not helping the addict." In those programs people are categorized as a threat to the community and they don't pay any attention to what happened to make the addict turn to drugs. Then they say he's rehabilitated and he goes right back to drugs because he's thrown in the same community, the same cesspool of confusion that started him in the first place. "We don't rehabilitate, we re-educate."



# the gazette supplement

MARCH 1974

## 'That night he shot his wife . . . while having a nightmare'

A statistic on the ground  
his blood running from my brain  
his closed eyes look through me  
his silence screams in my ears  
his lifeless heart  
trembling the earth  
falling into fissures  
bottomless  
falling never stopping  
blood screaming from my throat  
echos ripping my mind  
statistics

DONALD KEMP

AFTER deliberating less than an hour January 18, a sanity hearing jury in Waukesha, Wisconsin found Donald Kemp, a 26-year old Vietnam veteran sane when he shot and killed his wife Diane in June 1971. In pronouncing him sane they upheld his conviction of first degree premeditated murder and his sentence of life imprisonment.

"Don Kemp came home from Vietnam in 1967, a spaced-out veteran of the Army's Long Range Reconnaissance Platoon, attached to the Rangers. A man ordered to kill civilians, go on suicide missions, fire on the 'friendlies,' and upon the opposition just to keep it all going in the name of freedom.

When Don arrived home, he quickly developed heavy paranoid symptoms: Carrying guns, guns in his car, guns in his house, knives in his boots, GI first aid pouches, and a hand gun under the pillow, where he slept.

[The day he was discharged from the Veterans Administration Hospital] Don went home, and that night, upon being awakened from one of his terrifying nightmares by his wife — shot her dead with a gun he kept under his pillow."

— Post-Vietnam Syndrome Information  
Clearing House

Soldiers from every war have found difficulties adjusting to peacetime life back home but coming home from the Indochina war, like the war itself, has been different. This was a war of body counts, free fire zones, sensor and anti-personnel bombs and napalm.

The enemy, GIs were told back in the U.S., was communism, but over there it was simply "the gooks."

Furthermore, when GIs returned, they discovered that instead of being treated like heroes, they were shoved under the rug as remnants of the war — remnants that the government would rather ignore. And they also discovered that the job skills that the military had promised in the recruitment ads were of very little use to them — unless someone was hiring machine door gunners.

The name given to the feelings of rage, alienation, guilt and lack of trust many Vietnam veterans feel is Post-Vietnam Syndrome. One study of vets admitted to Veterans Administration hospitals found that 23-27% of Vietnam vets have attempted suicide.

The VA, however, refuses to recognize the widespread problems of PVS and establish some programs to treat it. According to Vietnam Veterans Against the War, it has refused to do so for two reasons. 1. The government would have to acknowledge what we did in Vietnam and can't, and 2. They would have to recognize it as a service-connected disability and give veterans benefits for it.

In Vietnam, one of Donald Kemp's jobs was called "harassment and interdiction." He was to fire on the ARVN, the NLF, the North Vietnamese or American units, who had called their own truce in a given area," said the PVS Clearinghouse. "If an American unit refused to make contact by going the other way, it was Don's responsibility to fire on them and give their position away to the enemy. If the villagers in an area became too 'secure,' Don's job was to kill some village officials to bring some heat on the NLF from the village people."

After Don came home he began having nightmares. He was paranoid about the safety of his family and insisted that they put chain locks on all the doors. He started drinking and taking downers to get rid of his nightmares — flashbacks from Vietnam.

He was admitted three separate times to the VA hospital and was an inpatient for a total of 23 weeks, doped up on librium, stelazine, and thorazine. They discharged him as an inpatient on May 5, 1971 and as an outpatient on June 10 because the psychiatrist he had been seeing was leaving the VA and because Don had showed some improvement. That night he shot his wife with the .22 caliber long pistol she had bought him, while having a nightmare.

Don can't remember anything about the next five days. June 15 he turned himself in at the VA hospital, carrying a bottle of rum, the loaded gun and with his kids — ages 3 and 5 — in hand. (At the time he was unemployed and they were living on disability payments, for Don's psychological problems.)

On July 7, 1972, Don Kemp was pronounced sane and automatically convicted of first degree premeditated murder, and he then began serving his life sentence.

On November 12, his appeal came through. In a 5-2 opinion, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ordered a new sanity hearing. "Considering the evidence as a whole, we conclude that it predominates quite heavily on the side of the defendant on the issue of his mental responsibility. . . and believe a new trial will probably bring a different result."

The new trial was set for December. The Milwaukee chapter of VVAW/WSO, which had been working on Don's case, began distributing more and more information about the case and about PVS in general. A local TV station which had produced a show on PVS was going to air it again until a Waukesha County social worker threatened legal action, supposedly "to protect the interests" of the Kemp children and Don's family.

The trial was put off and re-scheduled four times. In court, Don was offered a deal in which his sentence would be reduced to 25 years if he would plead guilty to second degree murder. He refused. In a private discussion in the judge's chambers he was offered a deal in which he could be paroled in 6 months if he pled guilty to



"OKAY! SO THEY KNOW THAT WE KNOW, AND WE KNOW THAT THEY KNOW THAT WE KNOW, BUT DO THEY KNOW THAT WE KNOW THAT THEY KNOW THAT WE KNOW?"



manslaughter. "No, I ain't guilty - for reasons of insanity at the time of the crime," he told the DA and the judge.

Finally on January 14, the case came to trial. Through the use of challenges, DA Richard McConnell eliminated everyone on the jury panel who had themselves or had any close relative serve in Vietnam. He even eliminated all veterans of any war except for one man who was a bomber pilot in World War II. He also challenged all young people - the average age of the jurors was 55.

Judge Clair Voss ruled that the phrase "Post Vietnam Syndrome" could not be mentioned in court.

The five witnesses who testified were all psychiatrists. Three said he was not responsible for his acts at the time of the crime; one said no one could make that decision and one had no opinion.

Dr. Francis Gilbert, the family doctor, told how Don couldn't sleep at night and had amnesia. He had referred him to the VA hospital.

Drs. Owen Otto and John Altmeyer, both court-appointed psychiatrists who interviewed Don stated that Don "lacked the substantial capacity to understand the wrongfulness of his deeds" at the time of the shooting.

Dr. Thomas Holbrook who was the VA doctor who signed Don's release papers claimed in court that Don wasn't sick at the time he was discharged. Yet when Don's VA discharge records - signed by Holbrook as well as the chief of psychiatry - were produced - they variously described him as "a paranoid schizophrenic" and "a psychotic, resulting from paranoia."

The last psychiatrist to testify was Dr. Charles Cahill. In October 1971, Cahill, DA McConnell and an assistant DA visited Don in his cell at the Waukeshaw County Jail. There McConnell informed Don of his rights and Cahill proceeded with a 2 1/2 hour interview. The defense asked that that tape be presented in court. McConnell denied that the tape was made and the defense hasn't been able to find the assistant DA.

On the stand Cahill called Don "nothing more than a drunkard and a drug addict."

"Vets can't have nightmares so long after they're discharged," he told the court. "Kemp was not drinking because he couldn't sleep, he was having nightmares because he was drinking."

McConnell in his summation called combat neurosis "hogwash and a smokescreen. . . Mr. Kemp is a fraud, a liar, a drunk and a drug addict." Referring to the 30-35 people who were coming to court every day to support Don, McConnell said, "These people are here to fool you."

And so Donald Kemp is back in Waupun Prison, sentenced to stay there for the rest of his natural life. He is still working with other vets there, trying to work together to work out the problems of PVS. He also has a \$3 million law suit against the Veterans Administration Hospital for the murder of his wife.

A number of people have already signed a petition in his support. A comment by McConnell to a reporter that "anyone who supported Donald Kemp should have his head bashed in," produced quite a reaction, particularly in a Catholic parish in Milwaukee which had started being involved in his case.

VVAW/WSO is continuing its education about PVS, using Don as an example of how government treatment of vets is just an extension of the government's war policy. For more information about PVS and Don's case, write to the National Clearinghouse on PVS, 2439 N. Fratney, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53212.

*every night i sit here by my window  
staring at the busy boulevard  
shooting code and guzzling Southern Comfort  
to forget about some trembling montagnard  
thinking of things  
like a rush in the dark  
things  
like a knife in the heart  
things  
village bodies fried  
what about the nite i cried  
things like a killers vow  
things like it still do now  
thinking of the things i used to do*

*memories that cling inside my mind yet  
myself the onlie one im rapping to  
theres not a single sound  
theres no one else around  
but im still doing the things i used to do  
thinking of things  
cutting off of heads  
things  
see my own people dead  
things  
like im still on the run  
minds impaled on the flaming gun  
things in a Namvets soul  
things i just cant control  
cant stop thinking of the things i used  
to do*

DONALD KEMP

- L N S -

# NOTES FROM THE REAL WORLD

THE telephone company in New York is equipping its pay telephone booths with special information to be used by callers in emergencies.

The new booths are being equipped with a sign that reads "9-1-1," along with the location of the booth. At one booth, a caller can dial "9-1-1" and say "Help, I'm being mugged in a telephone booth at Vanderbilt Avenue and East 42nd Street."

The one problem is that the sign which says you are at Vanderbilt and 42nd is actually at Park Avenue and 54th Street. - ZNS

A 17-YEAR-OLD California High School girl has been suspended from school for five days, after she interrupted a program designed to entice contestants into entering the annual Miss California pageant.

Zoe Joyner, a student of Pacifica High School, was among 25 young women who listened to speeches from the current Miss Pacifica, the current Miss California and Pacifica's Mayor Aubrey Lumley, all of them extolling the virtues of entering a beauty contest.

Without warning, Ms. Joyner suddenly stood up and looked Mayor Lumley in the eye. She announced: "Since the important thing about a woman is her measurements, how about you telling us the measurement of your penis, so we'll know if you are worth listening to?"

A startled hush fell across the audience. Ms. Joyner then walked forward and handed the Mayor a tape measure.

Asked later to explain her actions, Ms. Joyner stated that "I have extremely strong feelings about this. They don't ask men to line up and compare themselves." - ZNS

AN increasing number of reports are pouring in from around the United States alleging that large oil companies are secretly stockpiling gasoline in the underground tanks of abandoned service stations.

The latest reports come from the Pennsylvania area, where the Pennsylvania Service Dealers Association says it has found sub-

stantial amounts fuel which has been secretly stashed underground.

John O'Donnell, the comptroller of the association, says that his group has come across underground tanks in 30 to 40 abandoned stations in the area which he says have been filled with gasoline, diesel fuel and heating oil. According to O'Donnell, most of the stations being used are owned by the major oil companies, including Mobil, Gulf, Arco and Texaco.

A similar situation is being investigated in Connecticut. In that state, Connecticut Attorney General Robert Killian says an investigation "has confirmed suspicions we have had for some time that millions of gallons of gasoline are being squirreled away." Attorney General Killian said that Connecticut's investigation is continuing, and declined further comment at this time.

Identical reports of tanks in abandoned gas stations being filled up by fuel trucks - often in the middle of the night - have come from the San Francisco area and from Eugene, Oregon.

Oil company executives have denied all charges of hoarding. Mobil Oil has stated that some of its stations have been used by "independent distributors" for temporary storage purposes, but insisted that this temporary storage program is being conducted on a very small scale. - ZNS

THE federal government has admitted that it monitored the mail of the Socialist Workers Party. A suit forced the release of a confidential 1973 FBI memo instituting the secret mail cover.

The memo, signed by former FBI Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, specified that "coverage is desired on all first class mail received" at the party's national headquarters in New York.

In the memo, Gray admitted that "there is no indictment pending against the Socialist Workers Party or members of this organization," but attempted to justify the spying on the grounds of "national security."

The Socialist Workers Party filed suit last July 18 against the Nixon administra-

tion, including the director of the FBI, for a permanent injunction against job discrimination, wire tapping, mail tampering and burglary of party offices.

The government has also admitted it conducted an "SWP Disruption Program" between 1961 and 1969 and electronic surveillance of members from 1947 to 1963.

THE Farah Manufacturing Company has announced the closing of both its San Antonio plants, the third and fourth Farah factories to be shut down in recent months.

Over 3,000 Farah workers, mostly Chicanos, have been on strike for union recognition and improvement of working conditions since May 1972. For over a year, Farah support committees have been organizing boycotts on Farah plants all over the country.

The company lost \$14 million last year because of the strike and boycott, and the four factories remaining open are only operating two days a week. - CPS

THE Soviet Union, after purchasing millions of bushels of U.S. wheat over the past two years, is now offering to sell wheat back to the United States to prevent bread shortages in the U.S.

A Soviet Deputy Minister of Trade, Vladimir Alkhimov, said that the Soviets currently have an excess of wheat supplies while the United States is running low. Alkhimov said he could not quote a price,

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but indicated that the Soviets' price would be well above the \$1.65 a bushel which American businesses charged the Soviets last year. The price of wheat, since then, has risen to nearly \$6 per bushel.

Alkhimov added that he was tired of hearing about the low prices paid by the Soviets. He explained: "We bought the wheat at market prices. They may have been low, but look at Alaska, which we sold you for \$7 million back in 1867. That was cheap, too, but you don't hear us complaining." — ZNS



THE former personal bodyguard of Black Panther leader Fred Hampton has testified that he was acting as a paid undercover F.B.I. informer at the time Hampton was killed in a raid by Chicago police in 1969.

Hampton's former bodyguard, William O'Neal, admitted in testimony released in a Chicago civil suit that he held almost daily meetings with the F.B.I. shortly before Hampton and another Panther leader, Mark Clark, were gunned down.

Hampton and Clark were killed by police in December of 1969 during a pre-dawn raid on the Chicago Black Panther Party headquarters. Although police claimed that the Panthers opened fire first, ballistics tests later found that police fired more than 100 shots into the apartment, while Panther members apparently fired just once.

Former bodyguard O'Neal, who has since been given a new identity and transferred out of the Chicago area by the F.B.I., gave his testimony with Justice Department cooperation in a civil suit filed against Chicago city officials.

O'Neal states that he had received \$100 per week from the bureau, and that he held almost daily meetings with F.B.I. special agent Roy Mitchell in the months preceding Hampton's death.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who launched his own investigation of the Hampton and Mark Clark killings, concluded that the two Panthers had been "executed" by Chicago police. Ramsey Clark charged that there is evidence that Hampton had been drugged and was asleep when he was shot to death.

In his deposition, informer O'Neal admits to being in the apartment just hours before the police raid; but O'Neal denies that he had anything to do with the alleged drugging of Hampton.

O'Neal's role as a paid informer fits into a national strategy adopted by the F.B.I. under J. Edgar Hoover in the late 1960's. Hoover had personally instituted what was known as "Co-Intel-Pro New Left" — a secret F.B.I. program involving the bureau's infiltration of leftist or radical groups with informers and provocateurs.

The program, according to F.B.I. memos, was designed to cause in-fighting and dissension among various organizations of the political left. — ZNS

THE British Navy has come up with an ancient solution to the fuel shortage: navy officials are equipping at least one navy ship with sails.

The Navy has announced that an 1800-ton vessel called the Reclaim will have sails fitted onto both its masts. Once this is done, Navy experts believe the ship will be able to cruise at eight knots, and save 20 percent in fuel. — ZNS

A GROWING but almost unnoticed worldwide "mineral crisis" has begun to threaten the well-being of American industry.

Pacific News Service quotes one consultant for a major American mineral extraction firm who states: "If this thing is half as bad as the experts are predicting, it's going to make the energy crisis look like a dinner party."

What is causing the fast approaching

mineral crisis is the fact that the U.S. and other industrialized nations are using up non-replenishable mineral deposits at an incredible rate. Last May, the U.S. Geological Survey released a report stating that the Nation's known deposits of raw materials and minerals are already "seriously depleted."

Reliable Geological estimates indicate that domestic U.S. supplies of manganese, chromium, nickel, tungsten, lead, zinc, aluminum, gold, silver, and platinum all may dry up within the next six years. Copper reserves are expected to be depleted by the year 1990 — and even the massive U.S. deposits of iron may last for only another century or two.

What all of this means is that shortages and rising prices, far greater than those engendered by the current fuel crisis, are just around the corner.

In the long run, it will mean that Americans will have to stop consuming their average of 1500 pounds of steel for each person every year. And people in the U.S. will soon find it impossible to throw away their current average of 550 bottles and cans annually. — ZNS

A STUDY by a consumer group has found that the same men who are the directors of the 18 largest oil corporations in the U.S. are also the directors of the largest banks and major corporations.

The Center for Science in the Public Interest, in a 55-page report, charges that "about 25 oil men in the banks of New York and other major cities make national policy."

The Center reports that, for example, the chemical bank of New York shares members of its board of directors with the boards of such oil giants as Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Shell. It was also found that certain directors of the boards of both Mobil and Amco also sit on the board of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The study concludes that the 18 largest oil companies currently have what are called "interlocking directorships" with 132 U.S. banks and financial corporations; 31 insurance companies; and 224 large manufacturing and distribution corporations. — ZNS

CLAY Shaw — the New Orleans businessman accused by District Attorney Jim Garrison of being a conspirator in the assassination of President Kennedy — was a paid contact for the Central Intelligence Agency back in the early 1960's.

Shaw's secret connections to the C.I.A. were revealed by Victor Marchetti, a former C.I.A. staff member who worked for the agency for 14 years. Marchetti resigned from the C.I.A. in 1969.

According to Marchetti, he learned of Shaw's C.I.A. connections during Garrison's investigation of Shaw in 1968. Marchetti states that he frequently attended morning briefing sessions with high agency officials — and that these officials often voiced serious concern that Shaw's C.I.A. contacts might be uncovered and made public by Garrison.

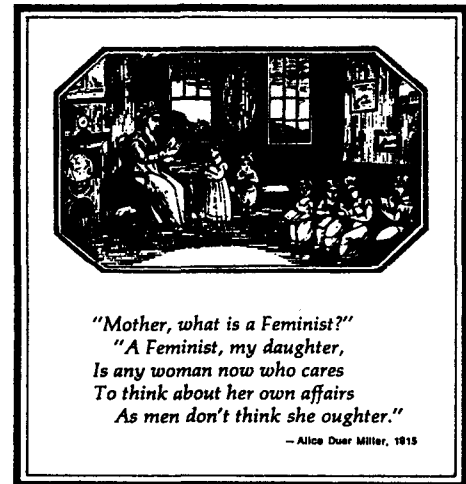
Marchetti said it was determined in the agency's headquarters, both by Assistant Director Admiral Rufus Taylor and by Director Richard Helms, himself, that the Shaw-

C.I.A. connection should remain a secret. At the time of the Garrison investigation, the New Orleans District Attorney had alleged that Shaw was a C.I.A. operative, but Garrison was never able to prove his contention.

Marchetti added that another principal in the Garrison investigation — a former pilot named David Ferrie — was also a C.I.A. operative. Ferrie died under mysterious circumstances just a few weeks after Garrison charged that he had been involved with Shaw in the alleged J.F.K. conspiracy plot.

Marchetti, while stressing that he did not know all of the specifics, added that Shaw, Ferrie and most of the Watergate bugging team — including E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis, Bernard Barker and the others — were all working together in the C.I.A.'s Bay of Pigs planning operation. He said it was "very possible" that Shaw and the Watergate buggers remained in contact after the 1961 Cuban invasion failed.

Marchetti added that during the Clay Shaw investigation by Garrison, high C.I.A. officials often expressed the need to "give help to" Clay Shaw and his defense team. — ZNS



LNS/cpf

SLEEPING more than eight hours a night is bad for your health.

At least this is a warning voiced by Doctor William Roberts, the chief pathologist at the National Institute of Mental Health. Doctor Roberts says that people who sleep more than eight hours each day are allowing excess fats to build up in their arteries, a condition that can eventually lead to heart attacks.

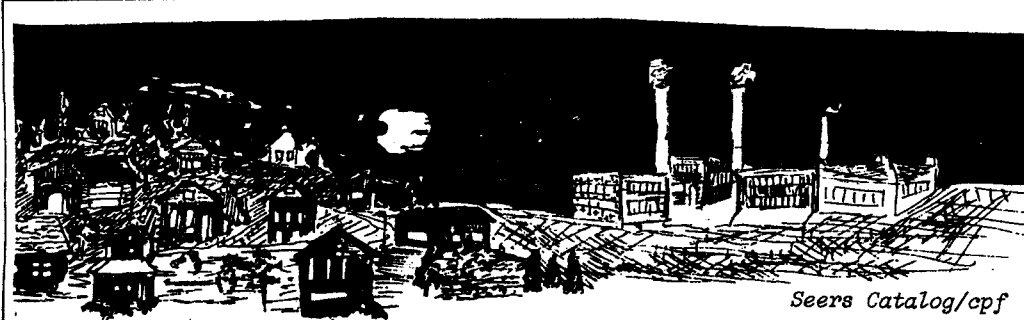
The doctor also warns that sleeping on your back can cause severe heart problems. Doctor Roberts says that while sleeping on your back, fatty deposits in your body seep towards the major arteries located in the back and accumulate there, a factor also contributing to heart problems.

The best thing, says the doctor, is to sleep on your side or stomach, and to snooze for about six hours a night. — ZNS

COLUMNIST William F. Buckley admits that he was once a spy for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Buckley, during a Denver press interview, said he worked as a "deep cover" agent for the CIA in Mexico during a nine-month period in 1951.

The question of Buckley's CIA connections came up when the columnist was asked about his friendship with Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt. Buckley explained that Hunt and he "became very good friends" in 1951 when both of them worked on the same assignment for the CIA. — ZNS



Seers Catalog/cpf

#### BREATHE IT OR LEAVE IT

(LNS/CPF) Dr. Bertram Drinian, medical director of the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) recently offered a new air pollution remedy.

Drinian suggests that we segregate those people most affected by pollution. They could be put in low-pollution areas, he says, or could have air-scrubbing machines installed in their homes.





## NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE?

( This article was condensed from a pamphlet called "Who Will Pay Your Bills," put out by the Health Policy Advisory Center (Health-PAC), an independent, non-profit organization providing research and analysis on the American health system. Copies of the pamphlet are available from Health-PAC, 17 Murray St., New York, N.Y., 10007 at 50¢ apiece or 30¢ apiece for orders of 10 or more.)

Medical bills are the number one cause of bankruptcy in the United States today. While doctors' salaries now average \$40,000 a year, one minor operation can easily wipe out most working people's savings. Severe illness often leaves a family with thousands of dollars of unpaid medical bills.

Unlike the so-called energy crisis, the current health care crisis can't be solved by "doing without." Some kind of solution to help curb the cost of health care is needed. The cost of routine operations such as tonsillectomies has risen to 2 1/2 times what it was in 1962. Yet, right now, the United States is the only industrial nation that is without a program of government health insurance to help meet those costs. Only the elderly and some low income people have government insurance. To pay for health care, most of us turn to private insurance—or none.

But national statistics and personal experience show that this system fails to do the job. For one thing, private insurance from places like Blue Cross, Blue Shield, Aetna, and Occidental only covers a little more than one third of an average family's medical bills. That means people who spend \$400 a year for health insurance are still left with hundreds of dollars in bills when sickness strikes. And this insurance doesn't cover most doctor visits, drugs bought outside hospitals, nursing home care, dental bills, mental health expenses. And as we well know, people who fall chronically ill or lose their jobs lose their health insurance as well.

The most talked about solution to

all this is national health insurance. Congress now has at least 10 national health insurance proposals before it. Are any of these plans designed to serve us, the health care clients? Or do they serve the providers of health care?

The Catastrophic Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is the creation of Senator Russell Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee that must approve all national health insurance legislation. It is an example of the most limited approach to change. CHIP pays only for disastrous illnesses, not for ordinary health care expenses. It is actually an extension of Medicare to cover illness that requires long and costly treatment.

The main feature on the plan is a 60-day hospital deductible. This means that the federal government pays hospital costs only after a person has been hospitalized for 60 days. You must spend several thousand dollars before getting help from CHIP. Even after 60 days, you must spend \$17.50 a day. For non-hospital services, CHIP has a \$2000 a year deductible. Even then, it pays only 80% of costs.

The Nixon Administration's plan, very close to the Health Insurance Association of America's bill, goes a step further in what it covers. It requires all employers to help buy health insurance for employees and their families, thus subsidizing people's purchase of health insurance from private companies. But still, the patient must pay the first two days of hospital care, the first \$100 of doctor bills for each family member up to \$300, and 1/4 of all additional hospital bills and doctor bills. Again, no dental care, medicines, or mental health care are covered.

Payments under this plan are the same for all employees, whether rank and file workers or vice-presidents. For a healthy family, which pays about \$140 a year on doctor bills and \$60 a year to the dentist, the insurance companies will receive \$400 a year—and pay out nothing!

For families making under \$5000, the government would buy or help buy

insurance from the insurance companies. But this subsidized coverage would be second-class coverage—only a limited number of days in the hospital, and only eight visits to the doctor per year. Of course, it too doesn't pay for drugs, dentists, or mental health care. Over six million people have better insurance now under Medicaid than they would get from the Nixon plan.

Under the Kennedy bill, which is supported by many labor leaders, we would pay a larger amount of money to the federal government through income tax and social security. In return, everyone in the country could visit doctors, receive hospital care and obtain laboratory tests, X-rays, and some drugs free of charge. Of all the bills, this is the broadest.

Yet, the Kennedy bill has no chance of passing through Congress. The powerful insurance companies will object to being cut out of the profits. The AMA will object to limits being placed on their fees. Under a lot smaller threat than that, the AMA in the 1950's spent five million dollars a year on advertising against national health care. Since then, we have had only Medicare and Medicaid, which set no limits on how high fees could go up, while the government paid half the bill. The doctors, hospitals, and nursing homes were free to raise the bill, and did, to the tune of 40% since these programs began.

As it now stands, none of the national health insurance plans that has a chance of passing in Congress really would meet the financial health care needs of people in this country. We will still have a health care system which pays the president of Blue Cross an \$80,000 a year salary, and allows health insurance money to go for buildings and advertising, while families pay a lot of the bills.

Even if national health insurance pays for part of our bills, it doesn't promise that care will be available. Until people serviced by a clinic can decide to hire 20 doctors at \$20,000 a year instead of 10 at \$40,000 a year, the question of who will pay for health care is still answered the same way: us. — c p f

### TWO BOOKLETS ON WOMEN AND MEDICINE

Two booklets on the history of women and medicine in America are available from the Feminist Press in New York. "Witches, Midwives, and Nurses" describes the history of "non-professional" women healers, and how male doctors took over from them in the nineteenth century. "Complaints and Disorders: The Sexual Politics of Sickness" documents the kind of medicine these male doctors practiced (and practice) on women, such as unnecessary operations to stop "cussedness" and masturbation, and "rest cures" to discourage intellectual activity.

The second book also describes medical myths that doctors created to justify discrimination against women, and the particular medical discrimination against working-class women. Both books can be ordered from the Feminist Press, Box 334, Old Westbury, NY 11568.





THIS PART OF THE DISTRICT HAS BEEN PLANNED AND REPLANNED, SOMETIMES WELL & SOMETIMES POORLY: L'ENFANT, MACMILLAN, MELLON, THE 1963 PLAN, THE 1967 PLAN...

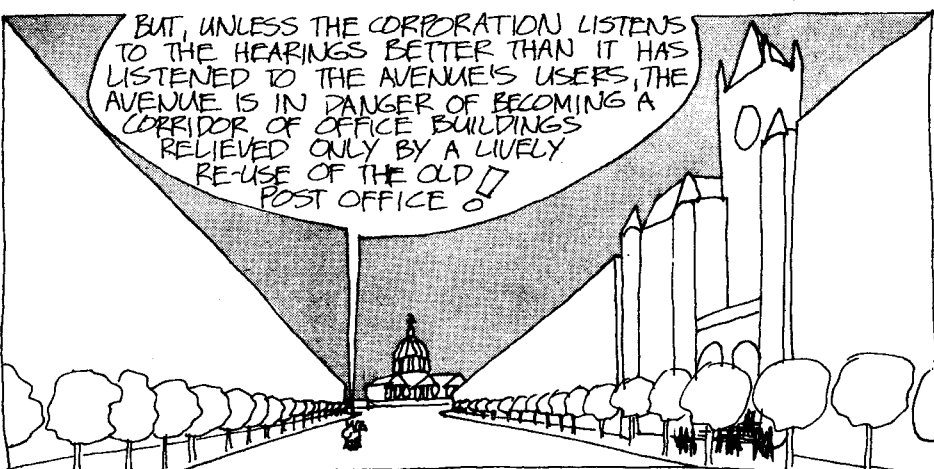
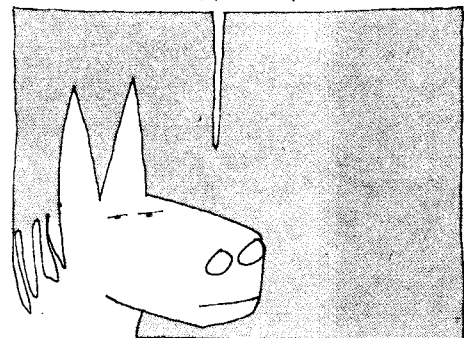
THAT'S NOT A VERY GOOD BENCH - LET'S PLAN IT OUT!

SOME PLANS WERE USED, & SOME - THE '63 & '67 PLANS - JUST SORT OF DIED BECAUSE THEY OFFERED SO LITTLE TO SUPPORT...

BUT, THE CURRENT PLAN WON'T NEED SUPPORT TO BE BUILT - IT'S BEING DONE BY A "DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION"...

THE LAW SETTING UP THIS CORPORATION LETS THE CITY TALK ABOUT THE NEW PLANS - WITH HEARINGS PROBABLY TO HAPPEN EARLY IN APRIL...

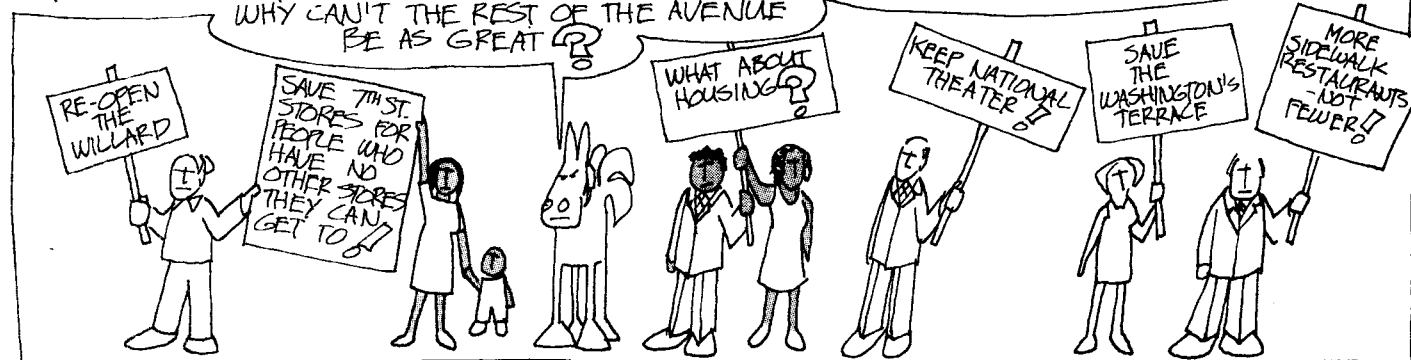
BUT, UNLESS THE CORPORATION LISTENS TO THE HEARINGS BETTER THAN IT HAS LISTENED TO THE AVENUE'S USERS, THE AVENUE IS IN DANGER OF BECOMING A CORRIDOR OF OFFICE BUILDINGS RELIEVED ONLY BY A LIVELY RE-USE OF THE OLD POST OFFICE!



AND, THE OLD POST OFFICE WILL BE LIVELY - INSTEAD OF BEING DEMOLISHED, THIS GREAT OLD COURTYARD BUILDING IS TO HOUSE THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS - AND THEIR EXHIBITS, THEIR WORKSHOPS, THEIR DEMONSTRATIONS, & RESTAURANTS AND SHOPS!

WHY CAN'T THE REST OF THE AVENUE BE AS GREAT?

RIGHT NOW, THE CORPORATION'S PLANS BARELY BEGIN TO HEAD FOR A GREAT PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE...



I'M STANDING ON A DIAGRAM OF THE SERVICES & LANDMARKS WE HAVE NOW... THE DIAGRAMS & PLANS BEING MADE BY THE CORPORATION DO SHOW KEEPING THE WILLARD & WASHINGTON HOTELS, BUT THEY SHOW NO WAY OF FINANCING THIS GOAL - CAN THE CORPORATION THEN KEEP THE DISCREDITED NATIONAL SQUARE FROM HAPPENING?

THE CORPORATION'S PLANS SHOW NO ATTEMPT TO ENHANCE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION THROUGH NEW BUS STOPS, ETC. THEIR PLANS SHOW MAJOR NEW TUNNELS FOR CARS!

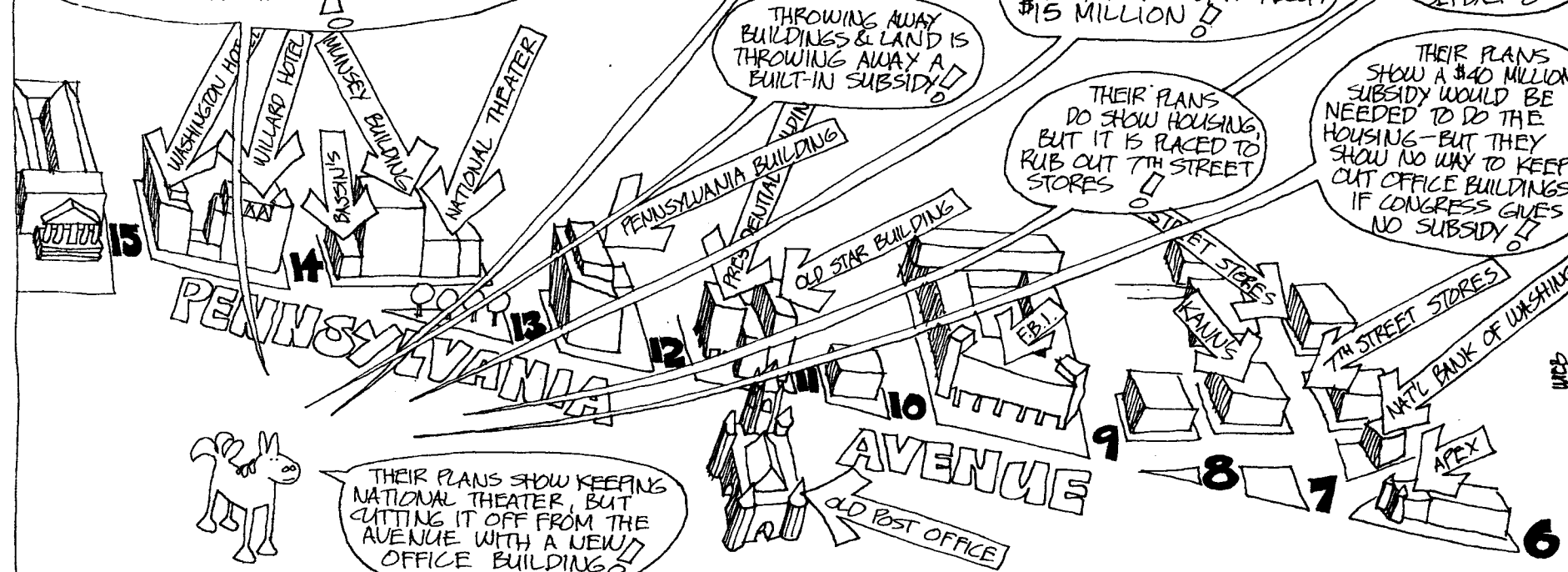
THEIR PLANS SHOW NEW, LARGE BUILDINGS LIKE THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING KNOCKED DOWN TO PROVIDE 50 MORE FEET OF SETBACK! 50 FEET OF SETBACK ALONG THIS STRETCH IS WORTH ABOUT \$15 MILLION!

THE APEX & THE STAR BUILDINGS ARE SHOWN TO BE SAVED IN THEIR PLANS, BUT THEY WILL STICK OUT LIKE SORE THUMBS IN THE 50' SETBACK!

THROWING AWAY BUILDINGS & LAND IS THROWING AWAY A BUILT-IN SUBSIDY!

THEIR PLANS DO SHOW HOUSING, BUT IT IS PLACED TO RUB OUT 7TH STREET STORES!

THEIR PLANS SHOW A \$40 MILLION SUBSIDY WOULD BE NEEDED TO DO THE HOUSING - BUT THEY SHOW NO WAY TO KEEP OUT OFFICE BUILDINGS IF CONGRESS GIVES NO SUBSIDY!



THEIR PLANS SHOW KEEPING NATIONAL THEATER, BUT CUTTING IT OFF FROM THE AVENUE WITH A NEW OFFICE BUILDING!

HOW CAN WE KEEP THE GOOD PORTIONS OF THE CORPORATION'S PLAN, MAKE THEM REALLY WORK, & ADD THE OTHER THINGS NEEDED TO MAKE THE ENTIRE PLAN GOOD FOR THE CITY & ITS VISITORS?

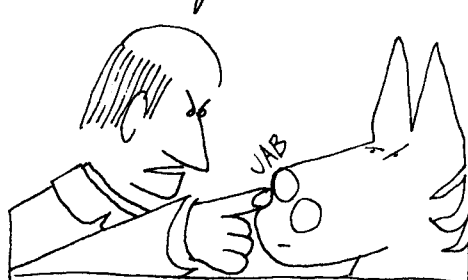
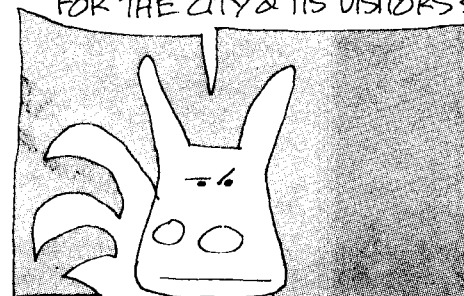
YOU CAN KEEP OUT OF IT & LET THE CORPORATION DO ITS WORK, THAT'S HOW

THAT'S ONE WAY - & IF THE CORPORATION MAKES THE NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS, IT'S A GOOD WAY...

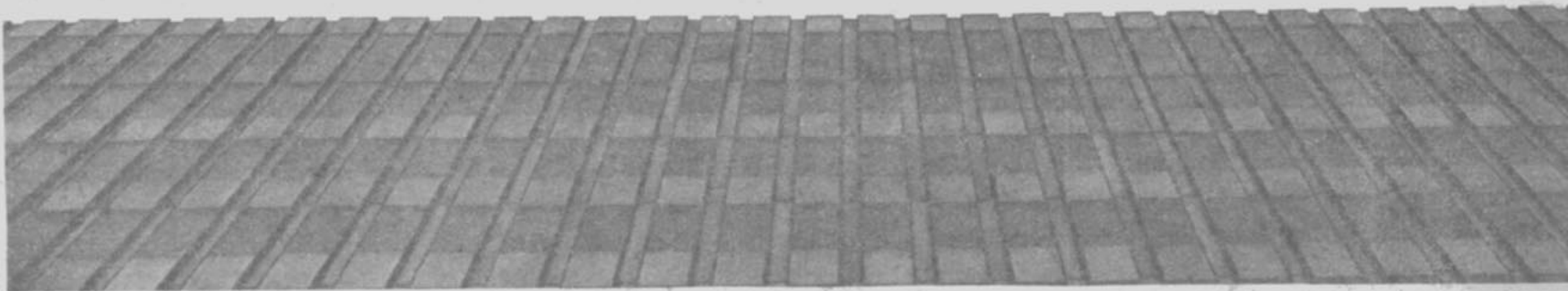
IF THE CORPORATION DOESN'T LISTEN TO THESE, THEN CONGRESS WILL HAVE TO BE LOBBIED - AND

AS A LAST RESORT, THE COURTS CAN HELP MAKE THE PLAN BETTER. WE CAN HAVE A GREAT PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE!

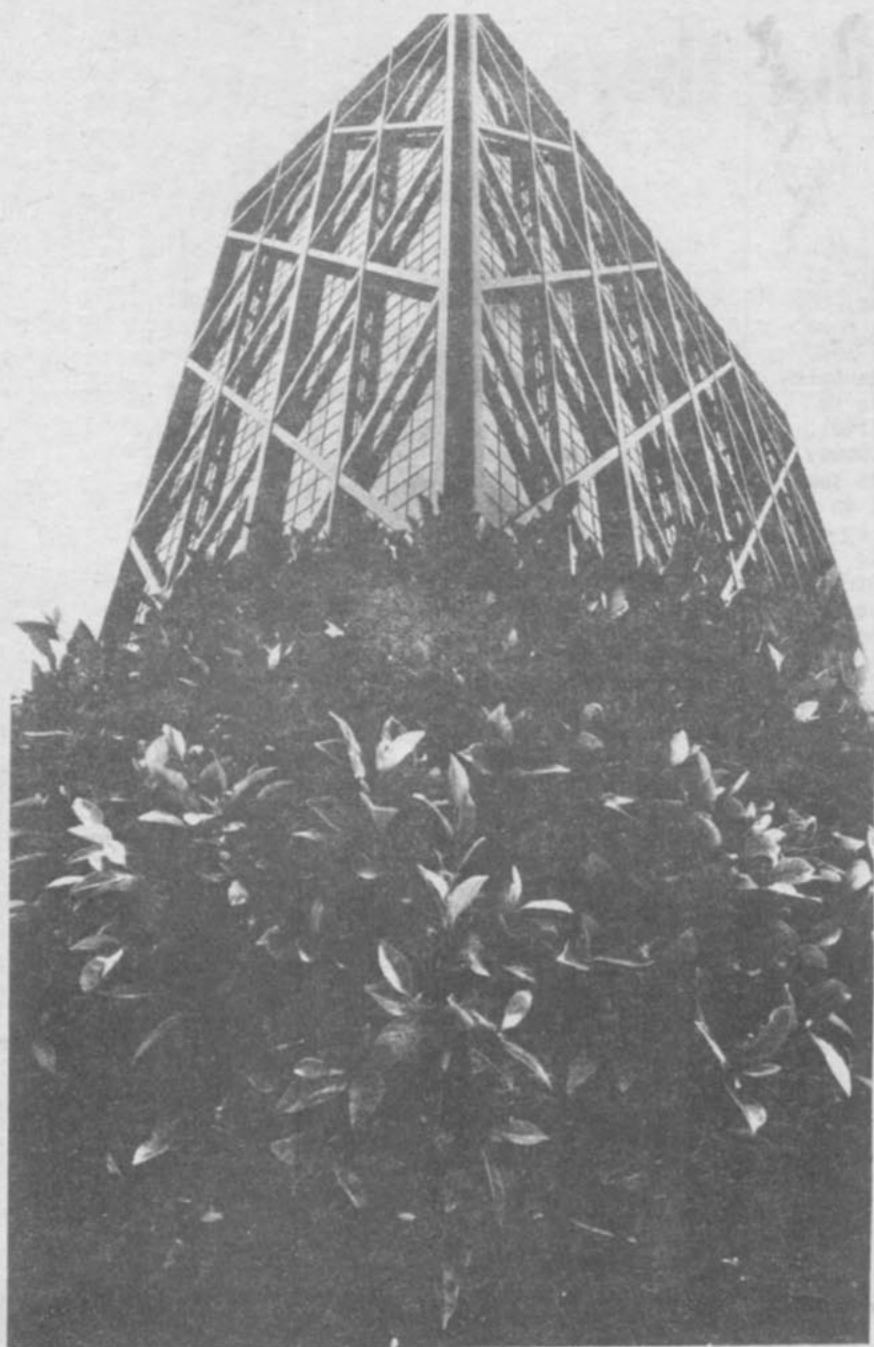
OTHERWISE, THE CITY'S HEARINGS WILL BE CRUCIAL!





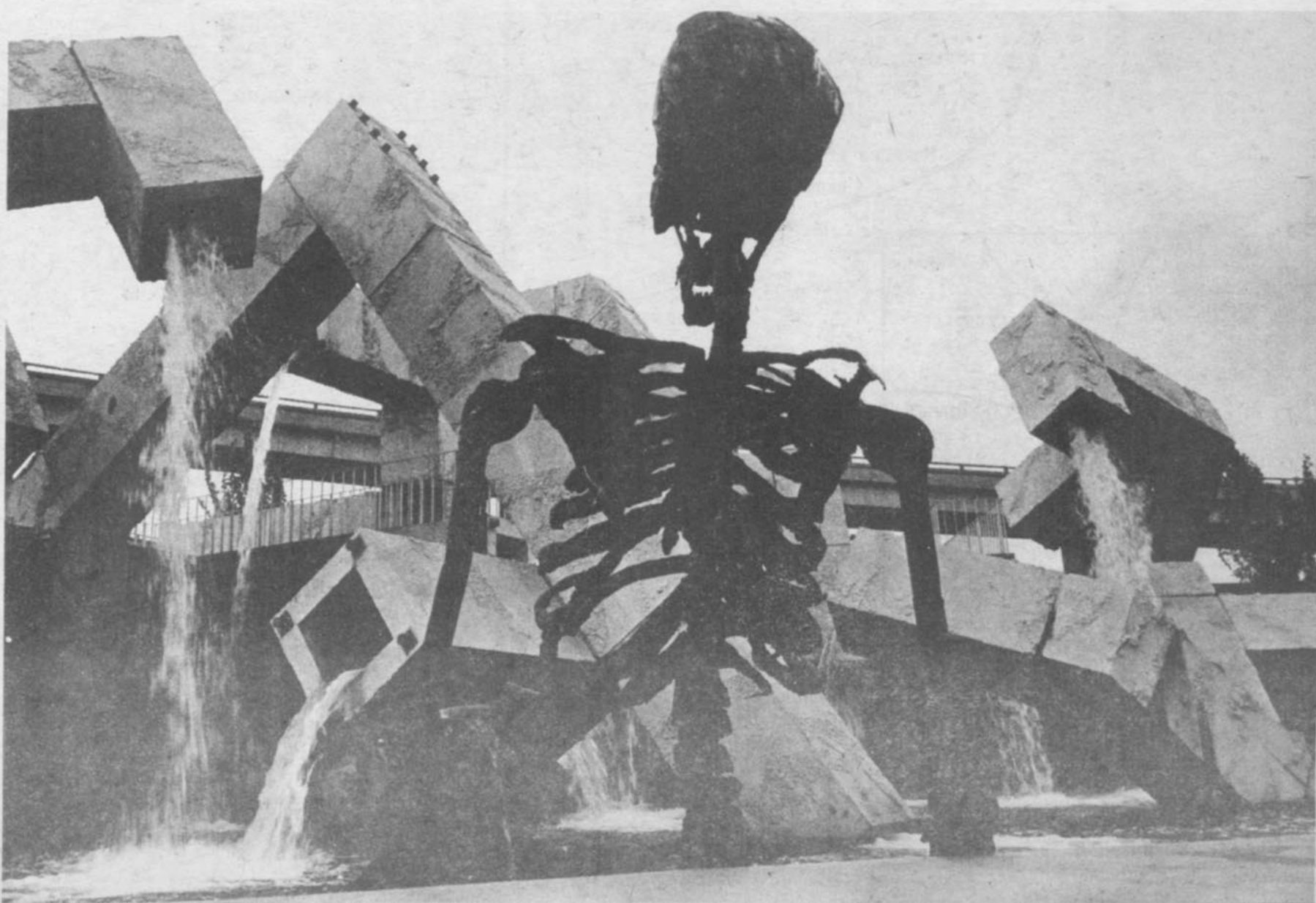






## **f-STOP: The new American cities - I**

ROLAND FREEMAN





# Other ways of getting there

SAM SMITH

In the last issue of the Gazette the pleasures and problems of riding busses in the District were discussed. This article takes up where we left off.

## I. THE SUBWAY

At present the subway is not a very good means of getting around town unless you happen to be wearing boots and don't mind sloughing through dark tunnels. Even after all the rails are laid and there are vehicles to run upon them, Washington's \$3 billion subway will be a conveyance of limited utility. If you happen to live near a subway stop, it will be an easy and convenient means of getting downtown. Unfortunately, most people in the District don't live near a subway stop. In order to get to the subway you will either have to take a feeder bus, walk or drive your car. Metro expects and prefers that you come by bus. It projects that 75% of the subway's riders will use a bus to get to the station. If one computes the time required for a feeder bus to arrive, the length of the bus's journey and the time it takes to get from the bus to the subway platform, it becomes apparent that the subway ride itself may, in more than a few cases, be the lesser part of the journey.

The problem is somewhat analogous to flying from Washington to Philadelphia. The time consumed in getting to and from the airport may use up whatever advantage the plane offers as a rapid carrier.

A generous estimate would place considerably less than half the population of the District within walking distance of a subway stop. The average suburbanite will be even more isolated from the system. The subway is designed like spokes. But since almost as many suburbanites work in a suburban county other than their own as come to the District for em-

ployment, less than half of the working population of the suburbs will be able to take advantage of the Metro underground. Further, the subway ignores the fact that the suburbs have been developed with its major commercial and cultural institutions scattered along the beltway corridor. The subway is of little use to suburbanites wishing to use these facilities.

Of course the major problem of the subway is not merely that it won't do what it is supposed to very well, but that it will cost so much in the process. Designed primarily as a land development scheme and as a means to permit suburban commuters to use the central city more intensively, the subway will serve developers, banks and land speculators more than adequately. It is a permanent, rigid system that isn't going to pick up and move somewhere else five or ten years from now. Therefore, those interested in the price of land can count on it as a fixed asset. But this very virtue to developers makes it less desirable to the ordinary citizen. Digging the system underground costs about \$50 million a mile. A mile of surface rail on the other hand costs about \$2 or \$3 million. Thus, for every mile of subway (and there will be approximately 48 miles underground) we could be building 15 to 20 miles of surface rail transportation.

Looked at another way, we could ring the suburbs with a rapid rail system down the median strip of the Beltway for about what it will cost to run a subway under Connecticut Avenue. In spending more than two-thirds of the Metro budget on an underground we are not only using an archaic system, we are denying ourselves funds for a surface system hundreds of miles in length.

The problem is, of course, that we have spent about one-third of the Metro construction budget already. Yet there is no reason we need to continue. We could convert Metro

to a streetcar system, using both the existing holes and the street system. The lengthy incisions through downtown could be converted into the world's largest shopping and office mall, creating a whole new level of real estate values from which Walter Washington could expand his tax base without tearing down another building. There is no doubt that the mall would do more for the economy than a tax-draining subway.

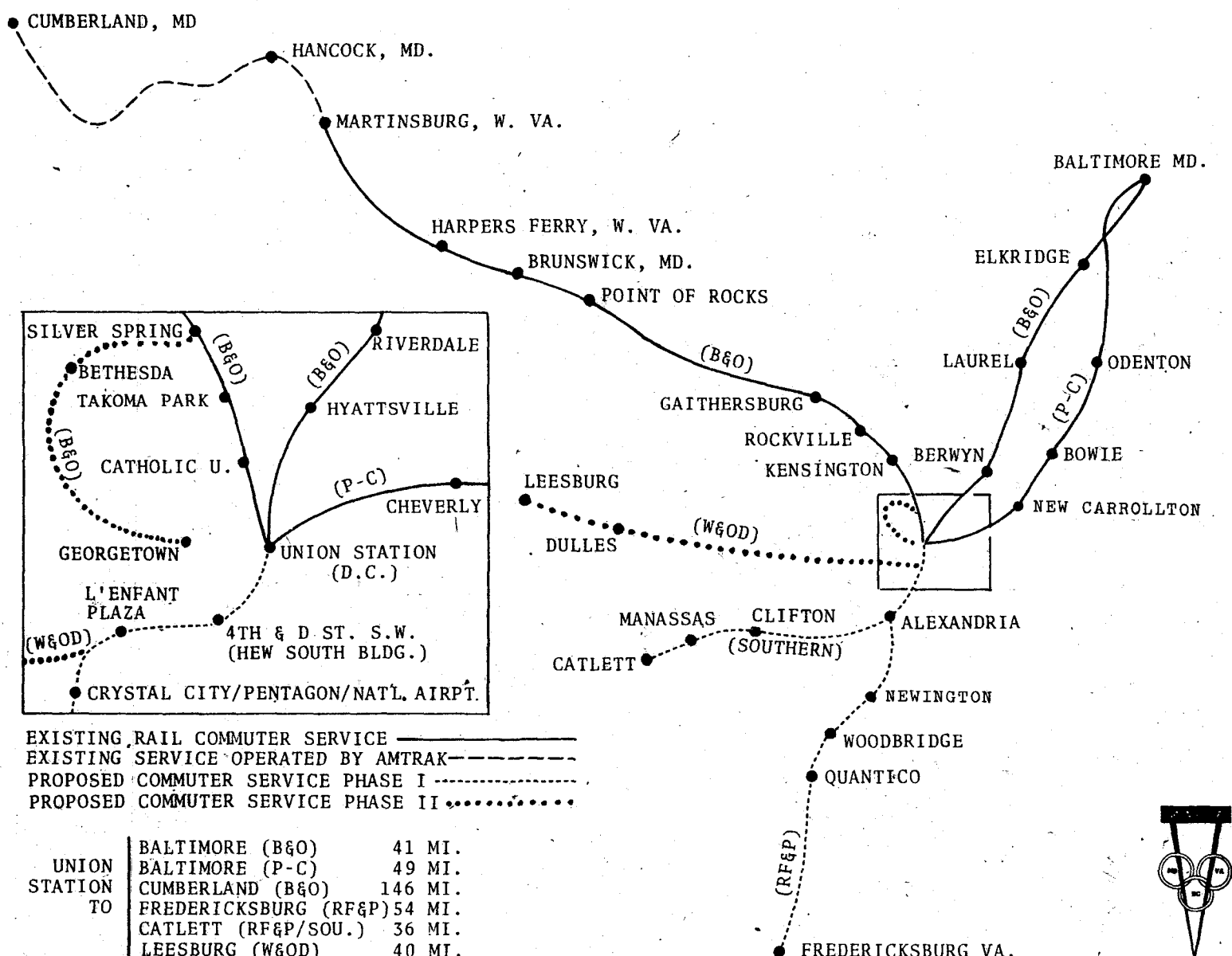
## II. THE STREETCAR

About ten years ago, over the objections of O. Roy Chalk, Washington did away with streetcars. Part of the argument for their abolition was that streetcars essentially operated in exclusive lanes, thus slowing automobile traffic. We have done away with the streetcar but we are now reviving the concept of exclusive lanes — only for the far less efficient bus. There is no reason why the streetcar could not make a comeback in Washington. In those cities that were wise enough to retain the streetcar — including Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco, orders have been placed for new vehicles. These cities have no intention of eliminating one of the most efficient and economically forms of mass urban transportation.

## III. EXISTING SURFACE RAIL

Washington already has a rapid rail transit system in operation. It consists of the railroad tracks leading out of the city to the north and south. These could be much more efficiently used than at present. For a number of years proposals to take advantage of this system have languished as we have spent hundreds of millions to build a subway which in some areas duplicates existing trackage. It is ironic, at a time when the federal government is seeking to save the east coast

(Please turn to page 24)



FOR SEVERAL YEARS, VARIOUS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE DC GAZETTE, HAVE BEEN PRESSING FOR USE OF EXISTING RAILROAD LINES FOR COMMUTER SERVICE. LAST MONTH, THE COALITION FOR CLEAN AIR CAME UP WITH A NEW PROPOSAL SHOWN ABOVE

# action notes

THE National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances will meet March 13 on proposed revisions to the Model Traffic Code. Should bicyclists be required to use bicycle paths? How should bikers make left turns from bicycle lanes? Should the purpose of traffic codes include factors relating to the environment and to energy consumption? These and other questions will be addressed on March 13 and 14.

If you have proposed modifications to traffic law, or wish to comment on existing proposals, write to National Committee, Suite 430, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, DC 20036.

THE Center for Social Action has published a new book, Partners in Apartheid, by Don Morton. Rev. Morton, a Methodist clergyman, is a refugee from the apartheid regime in South Africa.

Partners in Apartheid examines the role of U.S. corporations in the maintenance of apartheid. The book gives an overview and description of the whole apartheid system, examines African poverty and living conditions and summarizes the laws that blacks live under in South Africa. It then provides documentation on the effects which U.S. corporations like IBM, Mobil, General Motors and Union Carbide have on the whole system.

Copies of the book are available for 75¢ each plus postage from: Center for Social Action, Rm. 621, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10027.

INTERNATIONAL Woman's Day will be celebrated across the country this year on March 8 and 9 with marches, demonstrations, fairs and presentations. The day commemorates the March 8, 1857 demonstration by women garment and textile workers on the Lower East Side of New York City against working conditions.

International Women's Day has been observed over the years mostly by socialist countries. In 1969, however, feminists in the United States rediscovered International Women's Day. It has been celebrated every year since then with events around the country.

HOW to Challenge Your Local Electric Utility: A Citizen's Guide to the Power Industry, is a new booklet put out by Environmental Action. The booklet describes how the electric power industry controls people's lives and affects the environment.

The booklet includes specific information about how to challenge rate increases, discriminatory rate structures, false advertising and new power plants. Also included is an annotated list of more than 80 sources of information on power companies.

For a copy of the booklet write to Environmental Action Foundation, 720 Dupont Circle Building, DC 20036. 1-9 copies are \$1 each; 10-99 are 65¢ each; 100 or more copies, 50¢ each.

Environmental Action also puts out a bi-weekly magazine covering all aspects of the environmental crisis. A year's subscription costs \$7.50.

THE first Washington Seminar/Visititation for supporters of the World Peace Tax Fund will be held March 20-22 with the center of activities at William Penn House, 515 East Capitol Street.

Lt. Col. (Ret.) Edward L. King, Executive Director of the Coalition on National Priorities and Military Policy, and a former Defense Department

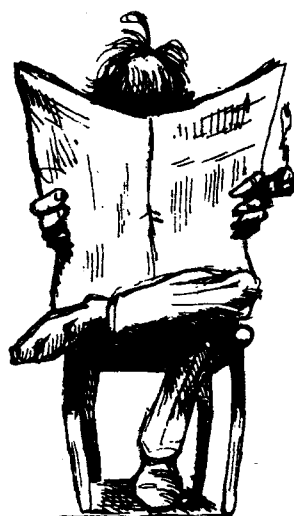
manpower expert, will be featured speaker at Wednesday evening's opening session, at 7:30 pm, David Bassett of Ann Arbor, Michigan, one of the originators of the proposed peace tax legislation, will discuss the background of the movement.

Thursday, March 21, will be devoted to lobbying on the Hill and meeting with Rep. Ronald Dellums who introduced the bill in Congress.

People planning to attend the Seminar should make appointments with Congressmen/women and Senators before coming to Washington.

The World Peace Tax Fund Act (HR 7053) is pending before the Ways and Means Committee. It provides for the establishment of a fund to be used for creative, peace-building purposes at the direction of a board of trustees, similar to the Highway Trust Fund. Citizens conscientiously opposed to military expenditures would pay their full taxes, but the portion budgeted for military purposes would be administered by the WPTF Board of Trustees for peace activities.

Registration forms and requests for further information should be sent to WPTF, 3337 Military Road, NW, DC 20015 (202-363-9544).



WHEN NBC reporter Carl Stern sued in a US District Court to gain access to FBI memos detailing government programs against New Left activists, he based his case on the 1966 Freedom of Information Act and won.

The intent of this little known law is that everyone should have the right of clear access to government agency records without having to state a reason for wanting the information. It further insists that the burden of proof for withholding information rests with the agency.

In practice, official information reports are usually hard to come by and government agencies often use various delaying tactics to put off inquirers, (the Food and Drug Administration is notoriously slow). According to Sen. Thomas Eagleton, the government will generally fight making a report public only "up to the court house door" because of the fear that a court ruling may open up even more records than were requested.

Reporters were originally envisioned as the chief beneficiaries of the act but because of the money and time involved, corporations, environmentalist movements, and public interest groups have made the greatest use of the law.

An understanding of the following facts is fundamental to use the Freedom of Information Act to obtain information:

1) The law makes it mandatory for all agencies to provide places at which the public may obtain information, make submittals or requests, or obtain decisions. The first step, though is to locate the "Freedom of Information Office" in the department or agency that is being contacted.

2) In all calls and/or correspondence with agency officials, cite the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 552) as the authority for requesting information. The reason for this is that a request for information submitted under this authority will be documented in clearly defined channels. If the request is denied, an appeal can be easily filed to the head of the agency and to a federal court if necessary.

3) It is not necessary to specify the intended use for the information. In the

past some agency officials made arbitrary personal judgements on whether or not you were entitled to certain information based on how you were going to use it.

The more specific a request the better its chance of being answered. It is useful to list the organization which produced the information, title of the information, time or period to which the information relates, citations to newspapers or publications or other media known to have referred to the information, and pertinent personnel who may have knowledge of the information.

Examples of situations where the act could be employed include:

- someone opposing a construction project could get copies of the environmental impact report that is required on federally funded projects.

- a consumer, questioning the quality of a product sold to the public could demand to see the results from government tests of a product.

- an historian, seeking military or diplomatic documents stamped "secret" could force a review of their classification and perhaps obtain their release.

In most cases there is an arbitrary fee imposed by the agency for collecting the material. In some cases the cost becomes prohibitive. When a Washington, DC housewife requested toxicological data relating to birth control pills she was told there was a \$12,600 labor cost, a copying charge of 25¢ per page and that an advance fee of \$5000 would be required. The woman has since filed suit against the Food and Drug Administration to obtain the information.

Under the act, federal officials may refuse to disclose nine types of records. These may be released at the discretion of those in charge.

Records that may be withheld include those concerning:

1) National security of foreign policy, specifically those that are required by executive order to be kept secret.

2) Internal personnel rules and practices of an agency, such as its reasons for hiring, firing and promoting employees.

3) Matters required by law to remain secret, such as an individual's tax return.

4) Trade secrets and other confidential commercial information, such as formulas or sales data.

5) Internal memoranda and letters between consulting officials of one or more agencies. These are legally available only to someone suing the agency.

6) Personnel, medical and other files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.

7) Investigations which may contain unproven rumors and the names of informers.

8) Reports relating to regulation of financial institutions.

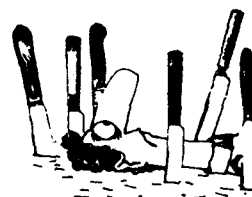
9) Geophysical information, including maps, concerning the location and description of oil, gas and water wells. —CPS

FROM: Freedom Information Service, Drawer D, Tougaloo, Mississippi 39174: Freedom Information Service (FIS) is a movement research and publishing project. We are asking for suggestions and assistance in planning a tenth anniversary evaluation of the 1963-65 Mississippi civil rights movement.

FIS wants to contact Mississippians and non-Mississippi volunteers who were active in the state during that period. A short set of questions will be sent to all who can be reached, and the form of the evaluation will be developed from there.

Suggestions so far include: publication of reflections of individual participants on the part played by their Mississippi experience in their later work; get-togethers in different parts of the country; and a full-scale reunion in Mississippi sometime in 1974.

Send us your names and addresses; offers to help on the project; thoughts on the above suggestions; other ideas on the project content, resources, timing, financing, etc., to the address above.





A UNIVERSITY of California criminologist who specialized in the study of violence and politics — suggests that the Symbionese Liberation Army is not a left-wing group at all — but a right-wing organization.

Jerome Skolnick, chairman of the center for the study of law and society at Berkeley, calls this a "reasonable theory." Dr. Skolnick says he has studied the communiques issued by the SLA and the group's method of operating, and that he sees five or six reasons to question whether the group is really on the left.

First of all, most of the known members of the SLA have no past connections with any known leftist groups. Virtually all leftists and leftist groups — including Angela Davis, Jane Fonda, the Black Panther Party, the Prisoners Union and the Communist Party -- have disavowed any knowledge of the SLA and its members.

Skolnick notes that only one identified SLA member, Joseph Remiro, has been connected in the past to an anti-war group. Remiro was a member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War until last April. Skolnick points out that the VVAW has been heavily infiltrated by police and right-wingers. He also says that another SLA member, Nancy Ling Perry, was an active campaigner in conservative Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign.

Skolnick says that the acts of the SLA tend to discredit the ideals the group proclaims to support; their methods and rhetoric frighten people away from the left. Further, the SLA activities tend to credit rather than discredit their victims. He cites the example of Patricia Hearst's family who have won the sympathy of large numbers of people, even those who might normally be highly critical of the Hearst way of life.

Finally, says Skolnick, there seems to be a bizarre parallel between the methods being used by the SLA and those used by the FBI in its "COINTELPRO" operations or suggested in the "Huston Plan" drawn up by the White House. Both these operations involved right-wing infiltrators to manipulate radical groups into committing acts harmful to leftist causes.

Skolnick served as the director of a special task force on protest and confrontation for the President's National Commission on the Causes of Violence — ZNS

## Hard Job

A MAN hired by a construction company was asked to fill out the details of an accident that put him in the hospital after less than an hour on the job.

His job was to carry bricks from the top of a two story house down to the ground. Here is his report:

"Thinking I could save time, I rigged a beam with a pulley at the top of the house, and a rope leading to the ground. I tied an empty barrel on one end of the rope, pulled it to the top of the house, and then fastened the other end of the rope to a tree. Going up to the top of the house, I filled the barrel with bricks.

"Then I went back down and unfastened the rope to let the barrel down. Unfortunately the barrel of bricks was now heavier than I, and before I knew what was happening, the barrel jerked me up in the air. I hung onto the rope, and halfway up I met the barrel coming down, receiving a severe blow on the left shoulder.

"I then continued on up to the top, banging my head on the beam and jamming my fingers in the pulley.

"When the barrel hit the ground, the bottom burst, spilling the bricks. As I was now heavier than the barrel, I started down at high speed. Halfway down I met the empty barrel coming up, receiving severe lacerations to my shins. When I hit the ground, I landed on the bricks. At this point, I must have become confused because I let go of the rope. The barrel came down, striking me on the head, and I woke up in the hospital. I respectfully request sick leave."

—CPS

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## CHUCK STONE

A TEXTBOOK case in the confrontation politics of conscience versus expediency is taking place in California's seventh Congressional District. Representative Ronald V. Dellums could well be defeated for reelection because of one vote on Israel. Dellums, elected in 1970 on the wave of anti-Vietnam war sentiment, is one of 15 black members of Congress.

"There is still a lot of back and forth between now and March 15, the final date for filing in the Democratic primary," said Robert Perlzweig, director of Oakland's Jewish Community Relations Council. "But the thing has calmed down considerably."

"The thing" that has kicked up an inter-ethnic storm was Dellums' vote on December 11

against authorizing \$2.2 billion in emergency security assistance to Israel.

Influential segments of a chagrined Jewish community in the Oakland-Berkeley district (which includes the University of California, the Oakland Athletics and the Black Panthers) immediately began a series of exploratory meetings to defeat Dellums.

A highly-regarded liberal white assemblyman, Ken Meade, was approached by a group of prominent Jewish citizens. He told them the campaign would cost \$250,000. A conservative businessman, Curt Aller, has already declared.

In this 61 per cent Democratic, 18 per cent black district, liberal Jewish Democrats

## Charles McDowell Jr.

THE paperback volume called "The Budget of the United States Government — Fiscal Year 1975," is about the size of a mystery novel. The 346-page book is priced at \$2.45, up from \$2.25 last year.

An appendix to the budget is published in a separate volume, which is about the size of the Maryland-Virginia edition of the Metropolitan Washington telephone directory. The 1,071-page appendix is priced at \$15.05 at the Government Printing Office. Last year the price of an appendix of similar size was \$9.75.

President Nixon has proposed another deficit budget — \$9 billion or so more outgo than income. The Democrats are shocked by the deficit. But things tend to even up over the long haul. That is, when the Democrats propose deficit budgets, the Republicans are shocked.

There is a confession in the budget that about three-fourths of the expenditures are "uncontrollable" in the sense that the government is committed to them on a continuing basis by past legislation.

The administration has, however, found an interesting bright side, as follows: "A good part of the growing long-range uncontrollability of the budget, due to increased commitments to assist individuals and state and local governments, furthers the administration's objective of improving the effectiveness and responsiveness of government by permitting decisions to be made by those closest to the problem."

The manpower costs of the armed services, mainly salaries, are greater than the total cost of operations, weapons and supplies, research and development, and construction.

If you adjust the 1975 budget for inflation, defense spending is lower than in any year since 1951. (If you adjust your own budget for inflation since 1951, you are almost unimaginably rich.)

An arm of government named the Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service is down for \$398,769,000 in the 1975 budget. This covers a tremendous variety of planned activities

including the release of 23,000,000 sterile Mexican fruit flies to sabotage Mexican fruit fly reproduction.

If you think the government has it in for the Mexican fruit fly, consider that the pink bollworm will be subjected to sabotage by 155,000,000 sterile adult moths of the pink bollworm.

The card division of the Library of Congress maintains a stock of over 100,000,000 catalogue cards for 670,000 titles that are frequently ordered by other libraries. The Library of Congress can produce on order a duplicate card for any of the 5,330,000 less frequently ordered titles. The cost is so low I didn't even write it down.

The budget makes clear that the United States is going into "a wide range of weapons development programs" to match the Soviet Union and strengthen our hand in the negotiations intended to reduce the need for such weapons development programs. Anyhow, the budget contemplates a new sea-based ballistic missile system, a new manned bomber, a "wire-guided missile" to use against tanks, a better anti-tank missile than the wire-guided one, an advanced helicopter, a new kind of tank, new fighters for the Air Force and Navy, and "a new hand-held anti-aircraft missile."

Administrative and clerical assistance to the 100 U.S. senators is estimated at \$42,886,800 for the year. The same for the 435 members of the House (plus several non-voting delegates) is estimated at \$80 million. The staff for the one Vice President will cost \$475,385 for the year.

Upkeep on the White House is covered in this item: "For the care, maintenance, repair and alternation, refurbishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric expenses, to be expended as the President may determine...and official entertainment expenses of the President...\$1,695,000."

Even the price of economic advice is going up. The President's Council of Economic Advisors cost \$1,376,000 in fiscal 1974. Next year, \$1,607,000, and no guarantee.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

who are stubbornly unpersuaded by Dellums' vote-of-conscience explanation are now looking at Joseph Bort, a liberal Republican member of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors.

"I've been meeting constantly with members of the Jewish community since that vote," Dellums told me. "And I think I have defused the issue somewhat." Perlzweig agrees.

"I've tried to explain my vote in terms of my total commitment against all military aid."

"But the fundamental question is can an elected official operate within the framework of electoral politics with principles or must he compromise his conscience?"

Dellums is probably one of the most militantly anti-military members of Congress. Last May 23 he filed suit in federal court to halt military operations in Cambodia. On November 23 he was one of the only 23 members to vote against the 1974 Defense Department \$74.7 billion budget. Dellums was one of 52 members, including two other black congressmen, Detroit's John Conyers, Jr. and Baltimore's Parren Mitchell, who voted against military aid to Israel. (The vote was 364 to 52.)

The San Francisco Sun-Reporter, a black newspaper, has voiced the question of whether the Jewish community would try to punish white congressmen for their votes or simply single out Dellums.

Dellums' aide, Donald R. Hopkins, wrote a Jewish supporter, Mrs. Harris Zimmerman, that "Where even direct military aid is necessary for Israel's survival, he would vote in favor of it — despite his distaste for military aid generally."

"But that is the big issue in the Jewish community," said Perlzweig. "Jewish survival — one which we believe distinguishes aid to Israel from other military aid. Then there is also the business of black-Jewish relations."

Blacks, who are oppressively under-represented in the total political process, view Dellums as a critical symbol of their national survival. The defeat of the brilliant psychiatric social worker who has marched to a different drummer for years would precipitate a worsened turn in black-Jewish relations.

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## arts and ideas

### BOOKS

IN SEARCH OF COMMON GROUND: Conversations with Erik H. Erikson and Huey P. Newton Kai T. Erickson (ed) Norton, \$6.95

Reviewed by Richard King

THIS slender volume is a surprisingly good book. Although such raps usually lead nowhere, Newton and Erikson manage to state their positions coherently and respond to each other without cheap rhetoric or condescension.

Most interesting in Newton's presentation is his account of the process by which he and the Panthers have moved from a nationalist position to what Newton calls "communalism." Couched in neo-Marxist rhetoric, Newton's goal is a world community in which group chauvinisms have been abandoned for a more universal identity. To achieve this goal, Newton looks to blacks and the world's "lumpenproletariat" generally for leadership.

Erikson is obviously the man to discuss such matters of group identity and the necessity of wider identifications. He notes the historical role of the Panthers in transforming the image of American blacks and evokes Gandhi's contention that to be truly non-violent an individual or group must be acquainted with and then voluntarily give up violence.

All in all the dialogue is good and responses sharp without being hostile. A good introduction to the essentials of each man's thought.

FRAGMENTS OF THE CENTURY by Michael Harrington Sat. Review Press, \$7.95 Reviewed by Richard King

HARRINGTON sub-titles his book a "social autobiography" and that it is. He generally avoids the overtly personal and prefers to see his own experiences as a socialist in capitalist America as somehow revealing of the nature of the times. Thus we have here no record of Harrington's dark nights of the soul, but rather solid and often interesting insights into how one goes about being a radi-

cal without succumbing to despair or arrogance.

Harrington came to New York from Missouri in the late forties with distinctly literary ambitions. (One of his best chapters charts the decline of the traditional bohemia in the face of the counterculture of the 1960s.) A stint in Dorothy Day's Catholic Worker's movement pushed him toward socialism and he soon found himself in the thick of the tangled poli-

### n.b.

ALAN Levine, Eve Carey and Diane Divoky, The Rights of Students, Avon, 95¢. Under the auspices of the ACLU, Avon is publishing a series of "Rights" books. Others in the series deal with the rights of mental patients, prisoners, servicemen, teachers and women. They can be obtained by sending 95¢ and 15¢ postage to Avon Books, Mail Order Dept., 250 West 55th St, New York, NY 10019.

Theodore Solotaroff, American Review #19, Bantam, \$1.95. Originally the New American Review, AR has slightly modified its title and shifted publishers, but the quality of fiction, poetry and essay has remained high. Always a good buy and the best publication of its type around.

Robert Heilbroner, "What is the Human Prospect," The New York Review of Books, Jan. 24, 1974, 60¢. Heilbroner's extended essay is a first-rate assessment of the prospects for the survival of man. If the theme sounds pre-tentious, the treatment is generally sharp and the analysis convincing though pessimistic.

Tim Cahill, "Senator Baker from the Great State of Compromise," Rolling Stone, Feb. 14, 1974, 75¢. This and other recent articles on Howard Baker, star of the Watergate Hearings, provide interesting details about the senator. But they ultimately come up short in defining the man, perhaps because he has no essential definition.

(READERS are invited to suggest book and articles which they feel are of general interest to the Gazette readership.)

tics of the American Left in the early fifties. (What was lacking in numbers was more than made up for in passion and intellection.)

With the thaw of the sixties, Harrington began to move toward the center at just the time SDS and others were moving to the left. After a decade of crying in the American wilderness, he decided that, as a socialist, he could best work for change from within the left wing of the Democratic Party and the labor movement, though they were obviously not the promised land. Nevertheless Harrington did not completely cut himself off from the New Left as did many other older radicals. As he sees it, the great quest of the New Left was for a proletariat to pin its hopes on; its great failure lay in the rejection of coalition politics.

He considers the civil rights movement to be the most important movement for social change in the sixties and thus all the more mourns its demise after the successive blows of the '64 Democratic Convention, the secession of the black power advocates and the war. Finally Harrington gives a sorrowful but insightful account of those old leftists, such as his mentor Max Schachtman, who, in their distaste for the New Left, support for the labor establishment and fear of Ho's Stalinist regime in Viet-nam, ended by supporting Nixon and the war as the lesser of evils.

Thus Fragments of the Century ends by recording the fragmentation of the Old and New Left and a call for a new activism for the seventies. To his credit Harrington has been one of the few American leftists who have stayed the course. But his radicalism is distinctly old-fashioned and lacks much sex appeal and his willingness to work from within the system appears superficially as a sell-out. Harrington has arrived at these positions after much thought and experience. Until others are willing to do the same, they can hardly criticize.

SONG OF THE EARTH SPIRIT by Susanne Anderson A Friends of the Earth Book distributed by McGraw-Hill, \$14.95 Reviewed by Richard King

SUSANNE Anderson's Song of the Earth Spirit is blessedly free of the faults that plague most books of photographs and texts. It is not offensively chatty, does not sound like a travel agency brochure or come on with shrill indignation. In short the book does not use its subject; and Ms. Anderson's prose matches the high quality of her photography.



Over the past several years Ms. Anderson and sometimes one of her daughters have made extended visits to the Navajo country in the Southwest. In less skillful and sensitive hands this record of her visits and growing understanding of the Navajos might have degenerated into a condescending account of a "valiant and understanding Anglo come to do justice to an oppressed people." Rather we are presented with a graceful and quietly eloquent way into the life of several Navajo families. And though told in the first person, her personal account never upstages the rightful subject of the book, the Navajos.

This is not to say that "larger" issues are suppressed. The disruptive effects of the white world, the failings of the Indian schools, and the strip-mining of the Navajo's sacred "Black Mesa" are all offered to our attention. But they arise as issues within the fabric of the daily life of the Indians as seen primarily through the eyes of Jessie Whitesheep, a Navajo friend and interpreter for Ms. Anderson. These threats and indignities to Navajo life are thus all the more menacing for having been presented so subtly.

Song of the Earth is an uncommonly fine book.

**RADICAL EATING: Nutrition Scoreboard** by Michael Jacobson, Center for Science in the Public Interest, 1779 Church Street NW, DC 20036, 102 pp. \$2.50  
Reviewed by Neil Klotz

PRESIDENT Nixon might have been better off eating a can of dog food than stopping at his local McDonald's for lunch as he did recently, according to this amazing food expose.

Nutrition Scoreboard unfortunately sounds like the type of book to be used as a drink coaster or filed next to Elementary First Aid. Instead, it's the latest and most radical work by one of the country's most readable young nutrition experts.

Microbiologist Michael Jacobson, the author, is on the list of most of the country's food companies.

Jacobson has written the highly controversial Eater's Digest (Doubleday, 1972), a factbook on additives. In 1970 Jacobson and some of his friends founded the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a non-profit group that has handled many investigations beyond the expertise of the Nader and other consumer protection groups.

Unfortunately for Jacobson and Nutrition Scoreboard, most people regard nutrition as the province of spindly clerks who run health food stores. Food means taste and the industry pays \$2 billion a year in advertising to keep things that way.

Jacobson details how Food and Drug Administration officials and industry executives constantly switch positions, creating hopeless incest between the food companies and the group that's supposed to regulate them. Balanced against America's health is a \$161 billion a year industry. The result has been that in the richest country in the world, more than 20 per cent of the people are malnourished, according to a Department of Agriculture study.

Jacobson has created a scoring system giving credit for valuable nutrients and demerits for bad stuff.

For instance, a can of Alpo dog food (30) outscores a small McDonald's hamburger, while one hot dog (6), three slices of bacon (4), or two slices of bologna (2) are each beaten out nutritionally by four lowly Triscuits (3). The alltime low goes to Chuckles candy (-96), which just barely edges any soda pop (-92) or a Morton coconut cream pie (-62).

Some additive-ridden and "fortified" foods have beaten his system, which Jacobson acknowledges and he points out the chemical dangers as well as the ripoff value for the food industry. For example, General Mill's Total is the same as Wheaties, except that it's sprayed with a half cent's worth more vitamins per box, for which consumers pay 20 cents extra.

Bad food can be used to keep people down. The Hostess Snowball (made by ITT-Continental Baking) was approved as the main component of the federal poverty school breakfast program. It rates -44.

Nutrition Scoreboard is extremely useful, absorbing and highly readable -

DC GAZETTE  
109 8th St. NE  
DC 20002

a true alternative guide that wasn't written in order to hype the counterculture market.

## MUSIC

A BAD MONTH  
Some Recently Released Records  
Reviewed by Gordon Fletcher

BOB Dylan's Planet Waves (Elektra 7E-1003) is pretty placid...never was much of a Dylan fan and this album sure isn't gonna change that. How many more times will he have to sing about his wife and kids before he realizes that we've gotten the message? But for all his problems, Dylan could've had it much worse - he could have been a member of Black Oak Arkansas. The only bigger turkeys than the group themselves are the suckers who gobble up their records, the likes of which High on the Hog - Atco SD 7035) is a prime candidate for a cranberry topping. They're "Jim Dandys" alright - anybody who'd waste over five minutes singing about a \$50 hooker has got to have a screw loose somewhere.

I honestly don't know what to call the labors of Chunky, Novi and Ernie (Reprise MS 2146). Theirs is a faceless blend of the classics, MOR and tepid rock, though Chunky isn't faceless at all - in fact she impresses me as one of the cutest things on the planet. And speaking of cute things, that sure was a nifty move by Badfinger, naming their final Apple album Ass (SW-3411). Which is exactly what anyone foolish enough to lay down money for it is....

Suzi Quatro is the girl the legendary Mickie Most found in Detroit three years ago and subsequently lured off to Merrie Olde with the promise of massive stardom. Not yet though - this tomboy-turned-metal-rocker sounds like her voice was strained through a drainer, and the rest of her debut LP (Bell 1032) sounds so punchless that it might be concluded that the record was mixed in a blender. This records got no, eh, balls to it, so one can only hope at this juncture that the sex change Quatro so obviously desires turns out to be successful so that she can whip the you-know-whats out of the clown masquerading as her "producer."

As my good friend David Logan has noted elsewhere, Randy Bachman, C.F. ("I Love Volume") Turner and friends have done much to further the cause of heavy music. Heavy-metal? No - heavy music; the Bachman-Turner Overweight may not bring the house down when they play, but the stage is in imminent peril

under the weight of these four bloated hippos. Bachman-Turner Overdrive II (Mercury SRM 679) earns the group praise for not giving up - even further praise will be theirs when they finally do toss in the towel.

Manu Dibango's Makossa Man (Atlantic SD 7276) seems just right for the discotheque set; unfortunately there are no set discos in DC so perhaps the record might be of better use as a frisbee. Who needs discos anyway, when you can go to the movies and stop off after the show to pick up a copy of Yves Drogging's sinister Peiping Tom (Thrus 007), the soundtrack recording from the world's first Kung Fu porno flick?

It was rotten month for records, folks. Carly Simon had a baby and celebrated by presenting the record-buying public with the afterbirth; Barbara Mason came out with an album of bedroom grunts and groans that might well make scarecrows obsolete; UCLA got beaten... will it ever end? I'm tired of all this baloney - when's somebody gonna cut through all the bullshit and give me what I really want - more Raw Power!!!!!!

IT'S ONLY A MOVIE by Family.  
United Artists  
ROCK'N'ROL ANIMAL by Lou Reed  
RCA  
Reviewed by David Logan

TODAY we announce the passing of one rock group and the rebirth of one rock star. First, the bad news. One of Great Britain's most innovative and least appreciated rock groups has disbanded. Family, with various personnel changes accentuating the musicianship of Roger Chapman and Rob Townsend, has been constantly growing musically and putting out solid albums since 1966. Though they have never received any great following in the U.S., their work has always been fresh and dynamic, two characteristics that are rare, sustained over a period as long as 1966-74. While It's Only a Movie is by no means their best (Anyway and Family Entertainment being the tops), it still cuts to shreds 98% of what comes out these days. Still focusing on the unique vocal chords of Chapman (once described as "an electrified goat"), the group bows out with a good collection featuring solid rock ("Suspicion") and high camp ("Leroy"). R.I.P.

Now the good news. Contrary to published reports seen late last year, Lou Reed is not dead. What many people acclaimed to be his musical obituary, Berlin, has been followed within a matter of 10 weeks by a live LP, showing not only that Reed is an eminently talented rock personality, but that RCA has some brains up in the front office. Although much of Reed's sense of mystery and charisma is difficult to reproduce on vinyl, Rock'n'Roll Animal does as good a job of this as is possible. Concentrating on material from the Velvet Underground Days (the group that was Andy Warhol's pet), "Sweet Jane" and "Heroin" steal the show along with excellent guitar work throughout which I assume to be Reed's. Add to this some of the most haunting cover art to come down the pike in a long time, and you get something distinctly more lively than a post-mortem.





BLACK OAK ARKANSAS  
J.F. Kennedy Center  
Reviewed by Jim Ramsey

THE highlight of the Feb. 8 Kennedy Center appearance of Black Oak Arkansas may well have been the moment before the 11:30 performance when a frisbee was caught by a chandelier.

Black Oak Arkansas is a raunch n' roll group which is not quite sure as to what exactly to do with its heavy metal. They lack the creativity which could be present with the four guitars BOA features and instead opt for the stage antics which pervade the rock scene so much today.

BOA's lead singer, Jim "Dandy" Mangrum stated to the audience after the first number: "I am sure pleased to be here in Washington DC, because I hear that thar is alot of fine, loose women; and I'm mighty horny, and all you wild women out thar know what the cure is!" Mangrum then pursued to prance about the stage for the rest of the concert, occasionally using his washboard as a phallic symbol, in addition to pantomiming coitus with every teenage girl in the crowd. The five other mountain men in the group followed suit.

Mangum's voice has to be one of the wonders of the animal world. It sounds like a cross between a spotted cow in heat and a '57 Chevy whose engine won't turn over. It is rumored that as a child of three, his mother dropped him on his throat.

The six members of BOA hail from Eastern Arkansas. Most come from Black Oak, Arkansas — hence the group's name. They are probably one of the last groups of true hippies left in music today. While some successful rock and rollers sing of peace and brotherhood, and then turn around and invest several hundred thousand in Standard Oil Co., Black Oak Arkansas has invested in land. BOA owns approximately 1,300 acres of land atop the third largest mountain range in Arkansas. They have named it "Heaven," and the group plans to make it their home when their R & R days are over.

As a promotional stunt, every copy of their fourth album, *Raunch & Roll*, contained an honorary deed to one square inch of land of Heaven. Right now, BOA is the only major group that does not have their business office in Los Angeles or New York. BOA's office: Mountain Home, Arkansas.

Their reasons for the purchase of the land ( 50¢ of every dollar earned goes to land investment) dates back to the group's genesis. High school rowdies brought together in court for various larceny charges, they were given sentences ranging from four to sixty four years. After restitution was made, however, they were released. Taking up rock and roll as a hobby, and after scraping for a few years, they came out with their first album, *Black Oak Arkansas* (1969). Since then there have been four more. The financial success and their desire to be free from the law which haunts their past, along with their being hillbillies at heart, resulted in Heaven, Arkansas.

## MEDIA

FIRST FOLIO  
Jim Ramsey

FIRST Folio, a 32-page magazine of the Washington performing arts, is no longer with us. "We ceased publication because of the paper shortage, and expect to be publishing again when the economy settles," stated its editor and publisher, WAVA-FM theater critic Jay Alan Quantrill. According to one of the regular contributors, however, there were problems getting people, particularly writers, to work with Quantrill.

There was also talk of a deal being worked out with the Sentinel newspaper chain under which *First Folio* would become a pull-out section of the paper. In addition, the *Sentinel* paper would handle the advertising, the lack of which probably was *First Folio's* main problem.

There were 16 issues of *FF*, beginning on May 15 and ending on December 14. *FF* featured writers of local fame such as Davy Mar-



lin Jones (WTOP-TV) and Clifford Librach (the Georgetown Voice) on the theater; Louis Fantasia (Woodwind) and Hector E. Luisi (the Georgetown Voice) on classical music, and Tim and Mike Hogan (both Woodwind) on rock and contemporary music.

First Folio was a nice little thing to read every two weeks, and like nature's flower, it bloomed in spring and died in winter.

## DRAMA

WILLIAM WINDOM in *THURBER*  
at the American Theater thru March 10  
Reviewed by Jean Lewton

WHEN William Windom was a younger man he used to read the *New Yorker*, chuckling at the cartoons and stories of James Thurber which regularly appeared there. Later as star of the Emmy-winning "My World...And Welcome To It" in 1969-70, which also gave him a personal Emmy, Windom became involved in a closer way with Thurber. Yet he knew that the show was 10% Thurber and 90% scriptwriters. Then, he thought: if Twain and Rogers could engender one-man shows — why not Thurber?

He settled down to the months of preparation that are needed to put together a one-

man show, reading almost ninety per cent of Thurber's prodigious writings. The first reading was fairly quick, skimming over much of it and looking for the pieces which were best suited for the stage. Finally, when he had a five-hour program he contacted Thurber's second wife, Helen for permission to do the show. She not only enthusiastically agreed but gave him as much encouragement and help as she possibly could.

Windom also gave Hal Holbrook [Mark Twain] a call to ask for advice. Holbrook had two suggestions: don't try to impersonate Thurber, and don't have a lot of props. Holbrook has to put on three hours of makeup before every performance and lugs around heavy Victorian furniture. He also introduced Windom to his agent, Kolmar-Luth Entertainment, Inc. which helped to make his Twain tours so successful.

Windom culled his material down to four and finally to two hours. After a summer of memorization (he is a slow study), he began a mini tour of colleges in California, billing it as a preview and doing free performances. He proudly displays what he calls his "battle jacket," a bright blue windbreaker given him at his first stop, Pepperdine College. It is now covered with the emblems of the colleges he has appeared at since.

Appearing until March 10 at the American Theater when he will then resume his college tour, Windom's one-man *Thurber* is a delight for the initiate and the uninitiated. The writings of Thurber lend themselves to dramatic reading and Windom is a gifted actor who is able to give even the most serious pieces that wise twinkle which brings the audience into instant rapport with subject matter and actor.

Although Windom is not personifying Thurber there is a remarkable resemblance, especially in the second act when Windom dons a tux and slicks back his hair. "Teachers Pet" has to be autobiographical, and it is almost as if Thurber were out there on the stage telling about the hurt which came from being the brightest and puniest boy in his grade school.

The show is well-paced, alternating between the short fables and longer stories and ranging from the hilarious "The Bear Who Let It Alone" to the piquant "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty." Most of the big laughs are in the first act. The second act consists of pieces which have a sadness and bite to them in which the quality of laughter changes but remains, in Windom's capable hands, the type of laughter which Thurber would appreciate.

Thurber fans might quibble with some of his choices, such as "Memorial" a eulogy to a deceased poodle which borders on the sacchrine or the somewhat confusing "A Note at the End," which begins the program and might better have been replaced by Thurber's "My Fifty Years with James Thurber" as an introductory piece for those who are unfamiliar with Thurber.

However, those who are just getting to know Thurber — college students, older folks who didn't subscribe to the *New Yorker*, and those from twelve on up who never even heard





of him — will have no such reservations. Indeed, for anyone, Windom's Thurber is among the best things in town. What is needed now is for Windom to take his program (and the three more hours of material he has) onto television. It's every bit as good as Mark Twain or Will Rogers.

## DANCE

AFRO-AMERICAN DANCE ENSEMBLE  
Artist in Residence Program  
Reviewed by Sally Crowell

ONE of the more exciting things happening today in dance and education, is the artist-in-residence program at Hart Junior High School in SE. Under the sponsorship of the National Endowment for the Arts and the US Office of Education, Arthur Hall and his Afro-American Dance Ensemble have been guest instructors at Hart.

During this six-week program, all of the classroom teachers work with the dance ensemble, integrating the African arts into the regular school curriculum.

In biology class the students approach their bodies through various exercises that introduce them to the anatomy through dance movement; the English classes students improvise dramatic interpretations of African stories and poetry; the math classes study geometry as it is used in African art; the French classes learn the importance of speaking French as it pertains to African culture; the history classes use dance to study Africa's past as well as studying the relative importance of dance in African and western society; the art classes make masks and tie dye fabric as well as paint murals on the school walls; the music classes learn African rhythms and songs on flutes and drums; and the home economics classes learn African cookery, fashion design, hair styles, as well as the jewelry-making of Africa.

During the physical education classes, the students learn traditional African dances, and after school members of the ensemble conduct workshops for the teachers so that the regular classroom instructors will be better prepared to follow through with many of the techniques that Hall has introduced. The Afro-American Dance Ensemble also presents mini-concerts, which Hall says, "are designed to fascinate and stimulate interest in the students. One concert is as valuable as ten lectures. Once the students have seen a concert they have a complete idea and audio-visual experience instead of rhetoric." Following this experience, the students are then anxious to present their own performance.

At the end of the six-week period, the students join with the Afro-American Dance Ensemble to celebrate what has been experienced with their presentation of "From Africa to Now."

Hall believes that "Education is where the arts have to go — that they can be a fantastic auxiliary to learning. When you understand creativity, when you can develop pride in your heritage, and your talents at the same time — that's really powerful medicine to break down inhibitions, self-doubt — all those barriers to learning."

## CAMERA

BILL BRANDT - PHOTOGRAPHS  
Lunn Gallery thru March 27  
Reviewed by Clarissa Wittenberg

BILL Brandt is a British photojournalist with a highly personal approach. This exhibition shows both his documentary and posed interpretative work. Heavily influenced by



BILL BRANDT

Man Ray, with whom he studied, Brandt works intently to create moods and to convey his impression of his subject. He often uses high contrast paper, achieving an intensely black and white image. Often his subjects are emerging out of shadows or dark backgrounds. One senses that he enjoys and appreciates the mystery of even common scenes.

In his photograph of Dylan Thomas with his wife Caitlin, the poet looks away, his wife is passive and resigned. There is a large collection of books in an otherwise modest room. The couple are widely separated, Caitlin in a chair and Dylan in the central position. There is an unusual picture of Magritte, the artist, holding a self-portrait, the familiar man with a black hat and an apple for a face. These are clearly more than portraits; they are essays. Picasso as a rather frail looking old man seems quite different than expected. And there is also an interesting picture of Edith and Osbert Sitwell.

Intent on capturing the look of life in England during our century, he caught men and women sleeping in the subway for protection during the war, dirty children eating meager soups, workmen. He focused thoughtfully on the servants and surroundings of the rich. One photo shows a well uniformed chambermaid drawing a bath and checking the temperature. Another picture (a marked contrast) captures a tired, ragged woman leaning over in the same pose to bathe her child. Brandt photographed Ascot, the rich at their well appointed tables and the handsome rows of their homes. The prosperity and the poverty of British life.

Well known for his elongated nudes, his unusual poses that destroy the symmetry of the body and focus on one part — endowing it with a sculptural and detached appearance, his landscapes are equally poetic. One scene in Wales contrasts rugged hills and an ominous lake with the delicacy of speckled bird eggs and a feather.

A very interesting show of a major photographer.

THE WASHINGTON GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY  
AND YOUR LAB.  
216 7th Street, SE 544-1274

Reviewed by Clarissa K. Wittenberg

BYRON and Mary Schumaker have been working hard to make this unusual enterprise a success. More and more photographers are taking advantage of its well equipped lab space for rent by the hour and the gallery shows have generated a lot of interest. Since the opening in October, Harry Callahan, Robert P. D'Alessandro, Marvin Mort and Emmet Gowin have been featured. Robert D'Alessandro's series was called "Letters to my Congressman" and each had an American flag somewhere in the picture. They showed various aspects of American life. One of the most dramatic was of a naked Vietnam Vet with both legs amputated.

### NOTE TO LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

We don't have the staff to cover every hearing before the City Council and School Board. But we are interested in what you have to say. Please make sure that we receive a copy of your written testimony. Mail to DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002.

Mort's pictures on the other hand are almost idyllic scenes of nature. In full color and with beautiful clarity he showed shells and sand, dogwood trees in bloom and other rural subjects. These prints are included in the new Sierra Club book, A Town is Saved.

Gowin's photographs are stark and somewhat staged in appearance. Working in fairly dark black and white and concentrating on the serious and the somber he often featured his wife, her face drawn and introspective. His more recent photographs are of landscapes and one, a rondo, highly detailed and almost surrealistic.

Throughout March, the work of Aaron Siskind will be featured. Like Callahan he is a professor at the Rhode Island School of Design. Early in his career he primarily photographed the harsh scenes of Harlem and the Bowery; then he began to shift to capturing of abstract patterns — shadows, iron work, the texture of walls, etc. He describes his work as the photography of the "neglected," the "insignificant." In the Life Book of Great Photographers, Siskind says "When I make a photograph, I want it to be an altogether new object, complete and self-contained."

Bryon Schumaker is currently head of photography at the Department of Agriculture. He has worked for years in photojournalism, including going with Nixon to China. This gallery reflects his expertise and experience. Along with the lab (which has five enlargers) the \$3 hourly fee includes all chemicals and some assistance. Classes have been started on Monday evenings and Saturday mornings.

The fee is \$100 for 8 three-hour sessions. Individual sessions can also be arranged and workshops are planned for this spring as well. Studio space with an unbroken paper backdrop is also for rent. This complex of gallery, lab and school attracts a stimulating mix of people and lots of talk about photography.

## ART

TWO CRAFT SHOWS  
Patti Glazer's Tapestries and "Couples"  
Reviewed by Clarissa Wittenberg

TWO shows, now past, deserve mention. Patti Glazer's textured tapestries at Talking of Michelangelo were primarily in natural shades of jute and sisal. A rich red tone occurred in several. Unusual shapes, often with a primeval-ooze feeling hung from the ceiling, the walls and even around corners. At times she uses two or three weavings to create a composition and joins them by extended fibers. One very strong piece called "Ode to Gaudi" hung by long warp threads from a wooden bar. Ms. Glazer teaches classes in traditional and contemporary tapestry at the Textile Museum and the Smithsonian.

"Couples," at Nostalgia Et Cetera, featured the work of 15 pairs of professional craftsmen. An interesting idea as there is a natural curiosity about what happens when two artists live and work together. Do they compete, influence each other, cooperate or remain very separated? This show suggested that the solutions are highly individual. A few of the couples, Nancy Jurs and Wendel Castle, for instance, are well known. Wendel Castle's work is often included in shows of contemporary furniture. Their home with his furniture and her pottery was featured in House Beautiful. While his graceful laminated music stand was in the show, his other contributions were far below that level. Nancy Jurs had a variety of ceramics, including some fat, rounded bottles with lovely glazes.

William Batts and Pamela Bartl make handsome large macrame hangings with pottery beads and structural units. They also run their own company, "Runtee," Indian for "ornament of value."

Two people whose work seems exceptionally different, although both are superb are Lenore Davis and Bill Helwig. She creates velvet dolls, about two feet high with paintings on them. They are soft sculptures of unusual character. He works in enamel on metal in a highly detailed way. At times.



**BENJAMIN** Alexander, newly appointed head of the District Commission on the Arts, surfaced recently at a meeting of the Burleith Civic Association. The mostly young white middle class audience listened attentively as Alexander rambled on in the style of a midwestern Rotarian addressing the local chapter of the Ladies Literature League.

"I'm not just for painting, or just for sculpturing, or drama," said Alexander. "I'm for all the arts."

"I don't know if you're religious or not," he went on, "but you know God created the earth and he wanted it beautiful and he put down the green grass and the blue water and then he put in a beautiful golden sunset and he called it painting. And for drama he gave us John Dean and Senator Ervin and Richard Nixon and the drama is still going on."

His joking out of the way, Alexander went on to explain the role of the commission. All grants from the National Endowment for the Arts must be channeled through the local body. The commission, almost moribund until Alexander was appointed, had failed to pass on \$150,000 of grants for 1974. Following an outcry in the local press Walter Washington named Alexander and got the funds disbursed.

Alexander hopes to control the funds from the National Endowment for the Humanities as well. He admitted, however, that his group lacked authority over the humanities funds.

Although not an artist, Alexander believes his experience in "program monitoring — grantsmanship" will help artists, art groups such as the neighborhood arts councils (he is all for them) word their applications and shepherd their grants through the system. Although it would be unthinkable to have a man with no background in science heading a commission on the sciences, Alexander feels that artists are "honest people with no head for the mechanisms that must be dealt with in applying for grants."

Alexander outlined his primary objectives: Hire an executive director, (probably not an artist, not necessarily black, not necessarily a man — just the best qualified person he can find); assemble panels of lay people (i.e. artists or people with exper-

tise in art) to pass on grant applications; get pay for panelists (the usual practice in the sciences for any consultation); provide technical assistance programs in the communities for writing grant applications; move for equal representation from all parts of the city; develop an art and humanities resource library (with information on grants and evaluative data); hold city wide workshops in program development; hold a fund raising ball in the rotunda of the Natural History museum to raise money for individual grants; and spruce up the "intolerable" conditions in the commission's offices by purchasing local art in a mini-WPA program.

It seems, however, that Alexander's big push will be to get more "money men" involved in the commission. As he said, there were \$8 million in grants from the Humanities Endowment that went uncommitted last year. "DC residents with expert help could get a good portion of that money."

Of particular note on the gallery scene this month are exhibitions of paintings by Sheila Isham and Rebecca Davenport. No two shows could better delineate two major opposing trends in contemporary painting.

Isham's paintings at Jefferson Place are a romantic extension of the Washington Color School with overtones of Sam Gilliam. As with Ken Young, another Washington Colorist, her work is strongly influenced by Eastern philosophies. Isham's painting is nonobjective, lyrical, mystic; full of balanced action which creates a final image of repose.

Davenport, on the other hand, displays paintings in the equally modish but stylistically opposed photo-realist vein. She utilizes specific naturalistic references principally interiors drawn from the homes of poor whites. Both these styles, the stained lyrical look and the hard-nosed, nothing-left-to-chance "knuckle painting" are extremely hot items in the current art market. Strangely, it is the realists who are at present selling best. It's as if the art buying public has just given up on the obtruse difficulties presented by recent abstract art. "I know what I like," they say, "and I like something where you don't have to work too hard to understand it."

In terms of sales, Davenport, is no exception among the realists. Her dealer says, "I could have sold one painting five times over." I can't imagine why. Not that the paintings aren't proficient. Davenport is an extremely accomplished painter who knows just the effect she wants and usually gets it. But it would seem that hanging one of these paintings depicting brutal dispiriting poverty without even a sense of hope, would be the same as displaying an eight-foot blow-up of Walker Evans share croppers over your couch. Not only that, but Ms. Davenport's paintings are almost entirely of decaying old women and grotesque young children — usually together, sitting on dirty collapsing sofas. Hanging a painting of a rotting sofa by an artist named Davenport over your pristine white suede naugahide couch seems a sad commentary on contemporary taste.

There is hope, if not for the subjects, at least for the future of Davenport's painting. In one comparatively smaller painting she eliminates people and concentrates on the frontal image of an old silken beige sofa against a scarred lavender wall. Here the formal abstract qualities take over, as they do in almost all good painting. One can savor the subtle color and intensity of her total perception. In terms of subject matter, the thought of who might sit on that unloved sofa is far less contrived than when the artist supplies her own answer.

Isham's painting, while not selling as well, are certainly a lot easier on the eye. Her work is seductive, you don't so much look at it as fall into it. Some earlier paintings which can be seen in a concurrent exhibition at the Corcoran (that seems to be the new promotional gimmick) go so far in the cotton candy direction as to be offensive. But her latest work seems to have a handle on a recurring motif of diagonally interpenetrating forms of contrasting color and value. In this most recent painting, she has taken the baroque ceiling approach and eliminated the architectural references. The billowy cloud-like shrouds of paint are hardly contained by the room let alone the painting. No one can fault the technique. "Water in Heaven" is tantalizingly humid, but so much lyricism in one place, like an excess of sweets, can give you a stomach ache.

he shapes the plate or metal shape to strengthen the design.

An example of two people working together, but contributing different skills to the same object was the covered pot made by the Kemenyffys. A large ceramic sculpture, about 4 foot high, this dramatic piece was glazed using the Raku method. Steven builds the structure using slabs and Susan glazes and decorates it. The glaze in this case was distinguished by lines and drawings of faces. Very effective.

In Raku glazing, the pot is at one point thrust into organic material such as leaves or wood chips while still red hot. The smoke produced changes the glazes and blackens the unglazed portion of the pottery. It can be put into water to cool and the process often crazes or cracks the glaze. Skillful craftsmen can use these "accidents" with great success to produce complex surfaces.

The "Couples" show had great variety, handsome handblown glass, jewelry, weavings, and many handsome ceramics. All were of high quality. Unfortunately the work of couples was not always displayed together. Many of the artists are regularly represented by this gallery which carries unusually good crafts.

A "Son of the Great Planter Hang-up" show is planned for March. This is a sequel to a successful sale featuring hanging planters and a wide array of suitable plants. They hope to have about 800-1,000 beautiful handmade hanging pots. Nostalgia Et Cetera is in the restored Dickeyville section of Baltimore. Dickeyville was a mill town which fell into disrepair and how has been handsomely reclaimed. Their address is 2412 Pickwick Road, Baltimore. Phone -301-448-0113.



#### DAVID RIEGEL - Drawings and Textiles Reviewed by Clarissa K. Wittenberg

A VERY brief glimpse of David Riegel's work was on view recently at the new Cooperative Gallery, 219 King Street in Alexandria. There were geometric banners, large bright fabric sculptures such as an impossibly cheerful Jonah and his whale. His drawings or paintings were serious and intricate, often in brown, gold, black and bronze tones. Although he has never visited Africa, many of his current paintings seem compositions of African motifs, the animals, flowers the fabrics, etc. Known primarily in this area for his weavings, (he has been part of the Craftsmen of Chelsea Court) and for his teaching, his skills in other areas are amazing. For several years he has made a series of highly personalized dolls. Often shaped pillows with painted, woven or hooked surfaces, they are elaborately detailed with great attention to the face. Some are on boards, some on flat surfaces, at times highly colored and gay, somber and severe at other times. They are extremely interesting, reminding one of exotic folk tales, of snow queens and madonnas. The elaboration and focus on the face at times has a byzantine quality.

David Riegel works in many media and each enriches the other. He spent several years in Cologne, Germany, studying and then working in a stained glass studio on the reconstruction of windows of a 14th century cathedral. His current work has strong patterns, often outlined in black and fragmented, reminiscent of stained glass. "Banner for a Happy Day" is a bright applique of luxurious fabric squares on a black linen background. A series of three banners, "Very Square Banners" is made of felt squares in black, grey, browns and pinks and red primarily on black. Throughout his work one feels he considers time spent immaterial. Whether working on intricate and time con-

suming macrame works, paintings or weavings, he is a relentless perfectionist. He is the spiritual heir of those medieval monks who could spend a year illuminating one perfect page of a manuscript.

Many of his drawings are on graph paper, growing out of his continuous work designing for fabric. Many are light hearted. Often he works in dots to create a pattern. "The Chariot Driver" has two horses going in opposite directions. In "Byzantine Trio," an ink drawing on paper, there are three figures, the middle one has a face in color, the only color in the drawing, an unexpected touch. One of his large macrame pieces is entirely off white natural toned wool. Called "Winter Piece," it was completed during a year spent virtually snowed-in in Minnesota. Another, more colorful, is draped with folds and has blue and beige tones.

Those interested in seeing his work should call him at 836-4055, or write him at 219 King Street, Alexandria, Va.

#### THE GUATEMALAN HUIPIL Thru May, The Textile Museum Reviewed by Clarissa Wittenberg

HUIPILES are handwoven highly decorated folk costumes from the highlands of Guatemala. The Textile Museum currently is showing their own collection and that of Ambassador William Bowdler. This show and another of pre and post-Columbian Peruvian weaving are the Textile Museum's contributions to the "Tribute to the Americas" festival. A huipil (wee-piel) is a loose, rectangular garment with a neck opening. Its origins date back to before the 16th century Spanish conquest of Guatemala. Woven on back-strap or treadle looms by Indian women, embellished with extra warp threads floating above the surface, and then again in some cases by embroidery, these unique garments are also a historical record. Each



village has its own traditional patterns, its own signs and symbols.

The material is not very wide and is somewhat irregular. Everyday huipiles usually are made of two widths and more luxurious ceremonial garments often have three widths. Until recently the wool or cotton was hand-spun and colored with natural dyes. Now pre-dyed commercial yarn is used. The colors in contemporary huipiles are often brighter and more varied, the older ones more subtle. Early designs were usually very small and now the same figures would cover a large area. Originally cochineal, an insect, was used to obtain red, mollusc, a shellfish, to obtain purple and indigo, a plant, to dye cloth blue.

This exhibit has a variety of regional huipiles, both everyday and ceremonial. Outstanding in character are the rare brown huipiles from Tecpan and Nebaj. The cotton is left its natural color and is handspun even now. A mourning huipil from Santa Maria de Jesus is subdued in color, soft blues, aquas and purples. Traditionally a white elaborate material is used for wedding huipiles and there are several such lengths as view. One is still on the back-strap loom. The oldest huipil here is from Mexico and dates from 1899. It is white with red bands, has red rosettes and characteristic tiny gold and green stripes down the front.

In order to show the use of the garment both color photographs and a mannequin are on display. The typical costume consists of a blouse, (huipil), a skirt (refajo), belts and sashes (fajas), a head band (cintas or tocoyales), a shawl, an apron and jewelry. Even when each element is simple, the total effect is highly decorative. While collectors are sad to see changes in traditional weaving and worry that it will decline, it is rather amazing that handweaving to this degree exists at all. These huipiles are caftan-like, comfortable and exciting to own and wear. The shop at the Textile Museum has long Mexican huipiles for sale. Nuevo Mundo in Alexandria has a 75-year-old white and purple wedding huipil, and also a special red and brown ceremonial Cofrades (highly regarded religious figures) huipil. The Phoenix in Georgetown has Mexican ones and The Phoenix in Alexandria has yard goods, a number of highly decorative huipiles and also some dramatic tasseled head scarfs from Nebaj. When you tire of wearing them you can have them framed!

## eye on d.c.

WITH FT. LINCOLN in limbo again, due to RLA declining to go along with plans to give three local black capitalists a major interest in the project, it's time once more to question the basic premise of the scheme. Is it desirable or necessary to develop Ft. Lincoln comprehensively? There is growing evidence that many such projects end up costing a city more than it gets back. We need to take a new look at the environmental, energy and economic demands Ft. Lincoln would create before the city pumps \$70 million into a project that may not live up to its promise. We've waited seven years to get Ft. Lincoln going as a comprehensively planned community; we might have done better selling off a little at a time for worthwhile smaller projects. It would not have been as orderly, or as profitable to big business interests, but it would have permitted each element of development to be assessed by the community before proceeding with the next step. The myth of comprehensive planning's virtues has laid waste to hundreds of acres in DC. It forced 24,000 people out of Southwest, is kicking small business out of downtown and is responsible for the failure of the city's riot areas to recover from the events of 1968. Now Ft. Lincoln has lain fallow for seven years while the perfect plan was being worked out. There ain't no such thing. The city would do much better simply to announce that it will sell portions of Ft. Lincoln to whoever has a good use for it, acceptable to the city at large and the upper Northeast community in particular. Development would be phased to lessen the deleterious effects of massive projects.

THAT SO-CALLED COMPROMISE on the Friendship Heights development area will double the number of cars passing Wisconsin & Western during rush hour. Just what every neighborhood needs. . . . WHILE WE'RE GLAD THE CITY HAS finally admitted what we have been saying for a number of years — that houses on Capitol Hill have been underassessed — it was shocking to find that the District Building is trying to make up for long-term underassessment in one leap. The result: new assessments averaging fifty percent higher than before. This proves once more that the District Building can always find a solution that is as bad, or worse, than the problem. Obviously, Walter Washington is trying to balance his budget in this election year at the expense of Capitol Hill homeowners. We are strongly in favor of equalized assessments throughout the city, but there is no reason why Capitol Hill property owners should have to pay for years of District Building errors all at once, without prior warning. Assessment changes should be limited to 10% a year (except in cases of remodeling), with any additional assessment postponed to time of sale. In the case of the current reassessments, increases should be lowered to ten percent and all other property in the city should be reduced to a level in line with Capitol Hill and other previously underassessed areas. That would mean less money for WW, of course, and he would have to ask for a property tax increase perhaps; but at least then there would be hearings and a Council vote — as there should be.

### GETTING THERE CONT'D

rail system by eliminating duplicating rail service, that we should be building subway tracks along side existing railroad lines.

#### IV. PERSONAL TRANSIT VEHICLES

There are several new technologies that make the subway look as advanced as a rickshaw. One of these is the personal transit vehicle, a small unit holding as few as three or four people, that travels from a siding onto a main guideway where it moves at speeds of up to 70 miles and hour to its destination, again on a siding. Unlike a subway line, the guideway is used exclusively for high speed travel. Stopping and starting is done off the guideway thereby permitting an average speed about double that of a subway. A system of this sort could be built at a fraction of the cost of a subway. It is much more flexible and better adapted to the highly varied uses of mass transit in the city.

#### V. DUAL MODE VEHICLES

A somewhat similar system uses buses that are driver-operated along neighborhood streets, then driven onto a guideway that takes the vehicle automatically to an off-ramp where a driver again picks up the bus. This is not science fiction: Toledo is considering such a system.

#### VI. JITNIES

Jitnies were common earlier this century in a number of American cities until the street car lobby convinced state legislatures to drive

them out of business. A classic of the American jitney today is the airport limosine. Some luxury apartment buildings and industrial plants also provide jitney service for their residents of employees. The main obstacle to increasing the number of jitnies — basically sub-busses or super-taxis — are regulations and lack of imagination. The District could encourage the development of jitnies by permitting taxi drivers to operate larger vehicles along definite routes. The city could also establish licensing and insurance regulations that would permit individuals to use their own vehicles as jitneys. For example, someone with a VW bus living in Chevy Chase or Anacostia should be able to carry passengers at a fare from their neighborhood to downtown to work. Others should be permitted to use vans to carry people at a fare to local shopping centers. The city should establish standards of fares, service and safety, and then let a thousand jitnies bloom.

#### VII. THE CAR

If most of the auto traffic in the District were created by DC residents there would be little problem of pollution and congestion, or demands for more freeways. . . . Most of the city's traffic, however, is caused by non-residents. While Congress has blocked a number of attempts to make it less attractive for out-of-towners to drive into the District, the city has got to keep trying. This does not mean merely a continued effort to impose all-day parking taxes. The city should press for tolls at major access points and restrictions on non-resident on-street parking. This could be done by charging a fee for anybody with an out-of-state licence. In order to park on a city street the non-resident would be required to have a sticker. Suggestions that residents of the neighborhood be given parking permits puts the shoe on the wrong foot. It is the problem-creating out-of-town car that should need the permit.

#### VIII. BICYCLES

With a maximum elevation of only 350' DC is an ideal place for bicycles. Although the city has made some half-hearted attempts to improve the lot of the bicyclist it has yet to recognize the bicycle as a major means of local transit. Exclusive bike lanes, sidewalk curb cuts (also useful for baby carriages, wheelchairs and shopping carts) and adequate storage facilities need to be greatly expanded. Bicycle rental facilities should be available all over town, permitting one-way rentals. Further, the city should encourage the development of new types of bicycles such as the pedicar. Bike technology over the past 75 years has been fairly stagnant. One striking exception is the development of the Big Wheel for children. Outside of the pedicar, there appears to have been few such technological breakthroughs for the adult bicyclist.

#### IX. WALKING

When you get right down to it, the cheapest, most energy-conserving, efficient and healthful urban mass transit system is the elimination of the need for an urban mass transit system. The more facilities one can place within walking distance the less buses, subways, streetcars, dual mode systems, bikes and autos one needs. The modern city, of course, has been designed with the opposite in mind. Even in the face of the energy crisis, the city continues to tear down neighborhood shops and facilities (such as the recently announced closing of two neighborhood health clinics) that reduce the need for a mass transit system. Part of any transportation system for cities such as Washington involves designing the city in such a way that the need to get around on wheels is minimized. We would have less need of a better way to get there if more things were where we were.



# nothing goes on in d.c.

THE City Title Basketball Championship Game will be played Sunday, March 10 at the University of Maryland Cole Field House.

The contest between the champions of the Interhigh League and the Metropolitan Athletic Conference will start at 3 pm. The second place teams will play in a preliminary game at 1:30 pm.

Last year, DeMatha, paced by Adrian Dantley and Bill Langloh, defeated Western 89 to 77. Dantley went on to earn a starting slot with Notre Dame and Langloh with the University of Virginia.

All advance tickets will be two dollars and all tickets at Cole Field House on March 10 will be three dollars. Tickets will be available through Catholic and public high schools, from members of the DC Federation of Civic Associations and at all ticketron offices.

EL CENTRO Juárez-Lincoln de la Universidad de Antioch es una universidad sin murallas que ofrece el Master de educación a traves de un programa bilingue y bicultural.

El programa reconoce su diploma universitario de Latino-America. Ud. puede continuar sus estudios sin dejar su trabajo presente. La matricula está abierta para el trimestre de primavera, empezando el 15 de marzo.

Para mayor información, llamar a Srta. Schlef al teléfono 659-8835.

THE DC Department of Environmental Services has started a recycling program for aluminum cans and newspapers.

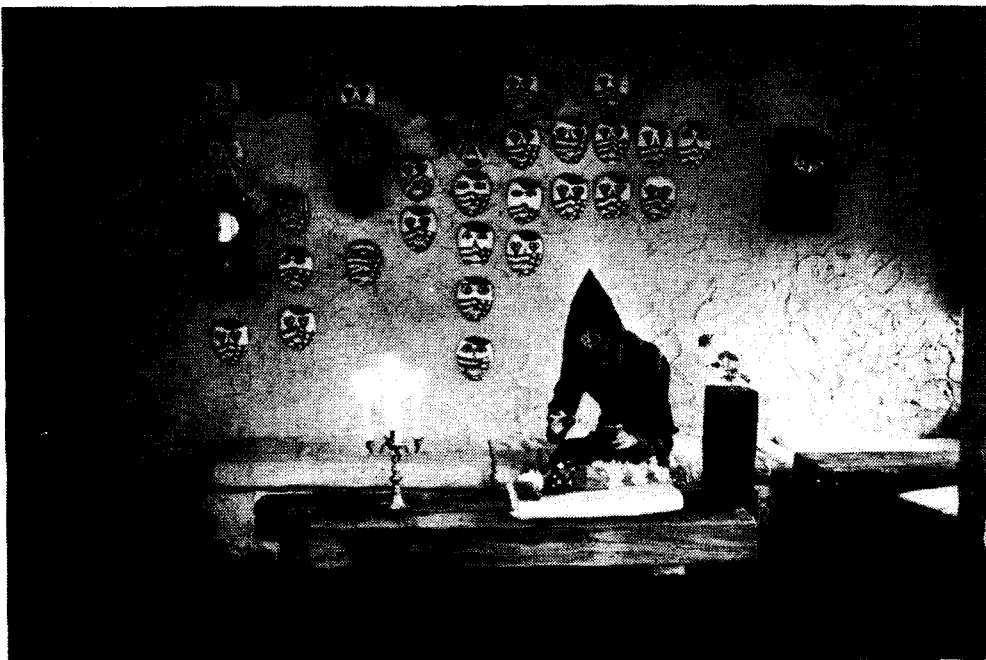
The recovery center is located at the Fort Totten Transfer Station at Brookland Avenue and Bates Street, NE. The hours are 10 am to 4 pm on Saturdays and Sundays.

Because of the gas shortage church groups and citizen organizations are asked to organize recycling pools in their neighborhoods for the collection of newspapers and aluminum cans. The department will begin in the near future to make separate collections of newsprint at homes.

Residents are asked to tie newspapers in bundles and put the cans in plastic bags. Magazines and other paper products should not be included.

The materials collected will be recycled through private firms.

Groups or individuals who would like to participate may call Ray Shura, project manager, 629-2665, or the alert Center, 737-6666.



Photos by Kiyoshi Togashi at Talking of Michelangelo

THE Fendrick Gallery has an exhibition of Antique Turkoman Ikat (warp-dyed textiles...beautiful silks with rich golds and reds and handsome dark tones, and also of Indian miniature paintings. Both textiles and paintings are old, dating from the 16-19th Cen. They will be up until March 9. Next the Fendrick will have Lowell Nesbitt drawings and prints. He is well known for his huge lush flower paintings, but recently has been painting shoes as well. Both flowers and shoes will be in this show. Through March.

Henri-Blythe Bohnen, paintings of brush strokes through March. There is an extensive display of other contemporary artists carried by this gallery as well.

Henri II - Chuck Fahlen, wall hanging and free standing sculptures composed of resin, wood, papier-mache, and wire. Until March 6. Louis Contais, a Canadian painter will be featured the rest of the month of March.

Talking of Michelangelo - Photographs by Gary Marsden, Michael Shapiro and Togashi and pottery by Jose DAVIS. Through March 10.

Max Protetch - Political Art by Carl Andre, Daniel Buren, Sol Lewitt, Robert Morris, Dorothea Rockburne. Through March.

Women's Art Show: Works on, made with, or concerning paper. Adhibit Committee. Entry information Marianna La Roche, #31, 2852 Ontario Rd., NW, DC 20009. Exhibit will be May 2-26 Wash. Gallery of Art.

Studio Gallery - Paintings by Rose Goding, March 3 thru March 16.

And two new galleries - Photo Impressions Gallery, 1816 Jefferson Place, NW with seven photographers showing until March 23. Mike Mitchell, Paul Kennedy, Frank Diperna, Bonnie Ursin, Jerry Lake, Bernard Williams, Bill Metcalfe. Quaker House Coffe House and Gallery, 2121 Decatur Place NW, black and white and color

etchings by Kathleen Spagnolo through March 17th.

EXPLORE GALLERY - formerly the Children's Gallery, this redesigned room is oriented toward visual exercises. There is a jungle gym display unit, a painting in plastic units that children can rearrange to suit themselves and texture, color and distortion corners. First floor, NCFA.

SHAKER: An exhibition celebrating the 200th anniversary of the arrival of the Shakers in this country in 1774. Cross-section of 40 pieces of Shaker furniture and objects, textile and costume renderings. Exhibit designed by Val Lewton. Thru April 7 at Renwick Gallery.

A "Tribute to the Arts of the Americas" will be presented by the Washington Performing Arts Society this month. It is a festival of Western Hemisphere exhibits, films, and concerts.



RALPH BANEY of Trinidad and Tobago at the Organization of American States thru March 12.

ON  
WETA-FM

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Time	Saturday	Sunday
6:00	A.M. classical music, news, time, and weather with Bill Cerri					6:00	CLASSICAL WEEKEND with Mary Cliff	
10:00	LIVE COVERAGE of hearings, as scheduled; otherwise, classical music con- tinues until noon							
12:00	P.M. Steve Ember's special blend of music, features, interviews, and news. National Press Club broadcasts and live coverage of hearings and other events as scheduled					12:00	CHARTER FLIGHT	COMPOSERS' FORUM
5:00	ALL THINGS CONSIDERED National Public Radio's news- magazine-of-the-air					1:00	STEVE EMBER'S SATURDAY SHOW	OPERA, ETC. with Dean Dalton
6:30	EVENING EDITION with Martin Agronsky					4:30		MILITARY CONCERTS
7:00	INSIDE JEAN SHEPHERD	FIRING LINE William F. Buckley Jr.	INSIDE JEAN SHEPHERD	POTTER'S HOUSE speakers on local issues	INSIDE JEAN SHEPHERD	6:00	FOLK WEEKEND with Mary Cliff	
7:45	TALK OF THE TOWN		TALK OF THE TOWN		TALK OF THE TOWN	8:00		
8:00	THE GREEN HORNET	THE GREAT GILDERSLEEVE	SHERLOCK HOLMES	GANGBUSTERS	RADIO REVISITED		WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW	EARPLAY Contemporary radio drama
8:25	NEWS HEADLINES with Tony Riggs							
8:30	In Concert: BOSTON POPS CONCERTS	In Concert: PHILLIPS COLLECTION	In Concert: PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA	In Concert: FOREIGN FESTIVALS	In Concert: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	8:30	In Concert: FESTIVAL U.S.A.	In Concert: CONCERT OF THE WEEK
11:00	CLASSICAL GROOVES with Renee Chaney					11:00	CLASSICAL GROOVES with Yale Lewis	
1:00	sign-off					1:00	sign-off	



# • how we stand in the battle to **SAVE CHINA TOWN!**

1. The citizens law suit against the Redevelopment Land Agency (RLA) and other Convention Center pushers is moving ahead in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

2. The D.C. City Council has not voted on the Convention Center financing.

3. The four House & Senate Committees on the District and Appropriations have yet to give the necessary approval to build or not.

## • You can help by writing to:

Mayor Washington and Council Chairman  
John Nevius, District Bldg, D.C. 20004

Sen. Thos. Eagleton & Sen. Birch Bayh,  
U.S. Senate, D.C. 20510

Cong. Chas. Diggs & Cong. Wm. Natcher,  
House of Representatives, D.C. 20515

• Contribute to the LEGAL DEFENSE FUND. Mail to: L.D.F. c/o Inga's Beauty Salon, 933 H St. NW. D.C.

THE NCFA and National Portrait Gallery are operating a permanent restaurant. Small and self-service, the facility is in the 7th Street wing and operates daily from 10 am to 4:30 pm.

Soups, salads, sandwiches, fruits and pastries are being served in addition to a daily hot entree. Prices are moderate.



ROBERT BIDNER'S work is exhibited at the Mickelson through March 27.

EARTH Onion Women's Theater is seeking several new members who have performing experience in theater/dance/music, who have some experience working collectively, who can work full time performing, traveling, learning and teaching, who can make a year's commitment, and who can survive on a small salary.

Send your name, address, phone number and a description of your experiences soon to: Earth Onion Women's Theater, 1832 Park Road, NW, DC 20010.

WRC-TV has launched a bi-lingual program for the Spanish-speaking. The program airs on alternate Saturdays at 1 pm.

Josephine Ades is co-producer and moderator of VISTAS, which means in English "panorama," or "point of view."

JAMES DICKEY, poet and novelist (Deliverance) is one of the poets appearing at the Folger Library in its current poetry series. Dickey will be at the Library March 18 at 8 pm. He will be followed on April 1 by Ann Stanford.


FEMINIST MUSIC FESTIVAL: Featuring Meg Christian, Casse Culver and Willie Tyson. Friday, March 8, 8:30 pm at GW Little Theater, 21st and H St. NW. \$2 donation requested. Tickets available at the door, or at Lammas (321 7th St. SE), Community Book Store (2028 P St. NW) and Bread & Roses (19th & S St. NW). Sponsored by GW Campus Organization of Women. (582-6133)

GLADYS KNIGHT AND THE PIPS will host "The Midnight Special," March 8 at 1 am. WRC-TV.

"IT'S A MAD, MAD, MAD, MAD WORLD" — the 1963 movie with Milton Berle, Sid Caesar and Buddy Hackett — will be on WRC-TV on March 9 at 8 pm.

THIS month and next Metro is considering proposals for the use of 151 new buses that will be assigned to expand or improve service in the area. These buses are in addition to the 469 buses that have been slotted to replace older equipment and reduce overcrowding on existing lines. Although Metro contends that 53.6% of the last batch of buses will be assigned to the District, the proposals for improvement include a number of changes that seem better designed to aid suburban commuters. There are some exceptions such as the plan to extend route 40 all the way out to the District line. On the whole, however, it looks like commuter service in DC clothing. Copies of the maps of the new routes can be obtained from Metro, 950 S. L'Enfant Plaza, DC 20024. It is difficult to determine what principals guided Metro in determining the location of the new routes, but the net effect appears to be more patches sewn on that crazy quilt Metro calls a bus system.

THE George Washington and Georgetown Medical and Dental Schools have gone to the Hill for special legislation granting them DC funds. They are pleading poverty on the basis of the spiraling costs of medical education and federal cutbacks. The subsidy to the local schools in a bill sponsored by Gilbert Gude and Joel Broyhill would amount to \$6.2 million or one-quarter of their total budgets. Among other local groups, the Medical Committee for Human Rights is opposing the subsidy. MCHR says: "If GW and Georgetown continue their present policies toward their community, workers, and patients; towards admit-

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				<b>AT THE AFI</b>		
				AMERICAN FILM INSTITUTE movies coming up include Key Largo (left), The Entertainer and The Balcony. Here is the schedule:		
Journey to Center of Earth (M) The Owl and the Pussycat <b>10</b> Front Page	Vorkapich Lecture <b>11</b> Design for Living	Our Town <b>12</b> Key Largo	Ernst Lubitsch (R) <b>13</b> Death of a Salesman	Birthday Party <b>7</b> The Entertainer	The Entertainer <b>8</b> Stage Door	Journey to Center of Earth (M) Stage Door <b>9</b> The Owl and the Pussycat
Shadows (I) <b>14</b> Minnie and Moskowitz (I)	The Balcony + Dutchman <b>15</b> 20th Century	Prisoner of Zenda (M) 20th Century <b>16</b> The Balcony + Dutchman	The American Film Institute Theater The Kennedy Center Washington, D.C. (Tickets and Information: call 202-785-4600) Evening performances at 6:30 & 9:00 pm. Rediscovery (R); Independent Filmmakers (I); Specials (S) Matinees for family audiences (M) at 11:30 am & 2:00 pm Saturdays; 2:00 pm Sundays Program subject to change at short notice. Call 785-4600 for confirmation.			



ting minority and women students; and towards development of other health manpower training programs for DC residents — we cannot support their getting DC money at all. They have no reason to plead poverty or claim concern for DC. If you would like to know more about this issue, contact the MCHR at 667-6277 or 543-1089.

THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA Womens Center, 3918 Prosperity Avenue (282-1500), holds a walk-in post-abortion clinic on Wednesday from 2-4. These are informal groups with men invited to participate.

THERE will be a forum on plans for the West End in the City Council Chambers on March 6 from 10 am to 1 pm; 2:30 pm to 5:30 pm and 7:30 pm to 10:30 pm.

The purpose of the forum is to provide an opportunity to present views on: (1) a proposed plan for the West End area and recommended new zoning for the area developed by the staff of the DC Office of Planning and Management; (2) an alternative land-use proposal of the area offered by West End Planning Inc., a group of West End property owners; and (3) any other alternative proposals for West End as may be submitted before March 6.

The West End is an area of approximately 100 acres in northwest Washington located between New Hampshire Ave., N Street and K Street.

At the morning session the OPM staff will present its proposal plan and zoning alternatives. Following the presentation, the panel will open the forum to comments and questions from participants until 1 pm. Questions may be directed to OPM staff and other participants.

At the afternoon sessions West End Planning Inc., will present its plan for the West End (1 hour) followed by two hours of open discussion of the plan.

During the evening session alternative plans for the West End may be discussed. For the first half hour OPM and West End Planning Inc. will summarize their plans for the benefit of participants who can only attend the evening session. The next hour will be devoted to comments and ideas by property owners and residents of the plan area. The last hour and a half will be devoted to comments and ideas by other groups and individuals.

Before any proposed land use and zoning changes for the West End can be put into effect, Zoning Commission hearing and action processes will be required.

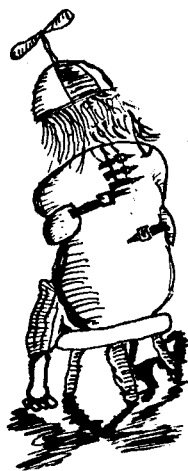
All persons wishing to appear and speak at one of the three sessions of the West End Forum are requested to call Ms. Ethel Norris, or Ms. Cynthia Boykins, or Ms. Ernestine Belle at 629-2686 by 4 pm, Monday, March 4.

The proposed plan of the DC Office of Planning and Management is now available. A limited number of copies are at the OPM office, 3rd Floor, National Theatre Building, 1325 E Street, NW. Copies are also available at all public libraries. Groups and individuals interested in a briefing on the OPM West End Plan should call Nate Gross, 629-4862. Persons interested in the West End, Inc. plan and zoning proposals are referred to Richard Carr (296-8700).

ADULTS pursuing full-time careers can return to college for a liberal studies degree through a new program announced by Georgetown University's School of Summer and Continuing Education.

Thirteen courses in three major areas of study (human values, humanities, and social sciences) will be offered when the program opens in the summer and fall terms this year. Applications for admission to the summer semester must be submitted by April 15. Tuition is \$60 per credit hour, course averaging three credits.

A degree candidate must not have been a full-time student for two years prior to his or her expected entry date.



Application forms may be obtained by calling the SSCE at 625-3001 or 625-3122, or writing to the Liberal Studies Program, SSCE, Georgetown University, DC 20007.

THE new Spring Quarter bulletin of the Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture is available. Classes begin March 30. You can register by mail through March 8 and in person March 21-29.

The school is offering courses in environmental affairs and consumer education as well as management by objectives, transactional analysis, leaded stained glass, and foreign languages.

If you missed a language course this winter, there will be a new quarter session beginning in French, Spanish, Russian, Italian, and German. The second and third quarters of Chinese will also be offered.

For more information, catalogs and schedules, call the Graduate School, USDA, at 447-4419.

THE National Ballet returns to Washington for a weekend of performances in the Opera House of the Kennedy Center, March 8, 9 and 10.

The program for March 8 at 8 pm and March 9 at 2 and 8 pm is "The Sleeping Beauty." On March 10, for the 2 pm matinee and the 8 pm evening performance, there are four different ballets on the program.

Tickets are available at The National Ballet Box Office, 2801 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Kennedy Center Box Office, Ticketron outlets and Montgomery Ward stores. Ticket prices are \$10, \$8, \$7, \$6, \$5, and \$3. For additional information, please call 387-5544.

THE FOURTH NORTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE on Adoptable Children will take place at the Statler Hilton March 14-17. The conference is hosted by the Metropolitan Washington chapter of the Council on Adoptable Children. Info: James Yachley 454-5237.

THE CENTER FOR CREATIVE NON-VIOLENCE IS PRESENTING Sunday night talks at 936 23rd NW, 7-9 pm (265-7559). On March 17 the speaker will be Tom Lewis, who was a member of the Baltimore Four and the Catonsville Nine. Lewis is an artist and will speak on art as lifestyle.

ALTHOUGH the City Council has sold out on the convention center, the fight is still going on up on the Hill. Rep. William Natcher said the other day that we deserved a referendum on the issues. Write him and tell him you agree. Also send letters or telegrams to other District masters such as Charlie Diggs, Birch Bayh and Tom Eagleton telling them you want a referendum.

TOM STOPPARD's new play, *Jumpers*, is at the John F. Kennedy Center thru April 13. 254-3670. Brian Bedford stars.

THERE ARE 25 new act's in Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey's circus that will be at the DC Armory April 2-22. Al-

so added in honor of the circus's new location is a side show. (785-0888)

A CONVERSATION WITH Herbert Marcuse on WETA-TV, March 12, at 8 pm. Will be repeated 10 pm, Friday March 15.

THE Home Rule law provides for Neighborhood Advisory Councils but the condition for the approval of the idea is impossible — a majority of all DC voters. However a bill amending this to read a majority of those voting in the May 7 referendum will soon be before the Senate DC Committee.

The Neighborhood Councils Committee is organizing to lobby for passage of this amending bill and needs people to collect signatures for petitions and write letters to the Senators on the committee.

If you are interested, please call 546-5848 (after 5 pm) for more info.

## Classifieds

CLASSIFIED RATES: 10¢ a word. Send ad with payment to DC Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, DC 20002 prior to the third Tuesday of the month prior to month of publication.

### SERVICES

TRUCKING, moving hauling, auto towing. Most work \$6.50 to \$9.50 per hour. Arlene & Steve. 462-5759.

### FOR SALE

HEADS UP with Dean Swift fancy Sniffing Snuff. Send name, etc. for free samples. Dean Swift Ltd. Box 2009, San Francisco, CA 94126 m

### MISC.

INFORMATION on how to refuse federal taxes is available from Washington War Tax Resistance, 120 Maryland Ave., NE, DC 20002; phone 546-8646 or 546-6231. Information also available at free tax clinics at 1734 20th St, NW and 19 Eye Street, NW.

WANTED: Truck drivers for good job. Contact Myron Bretholz, via the Latin Casino prop. department. "Turnabout is, after all, fair play."

PERSON with training and/or experience to care for elderly invalid. May live-in and continue school if desired. Call Bertha Lee 638-5568 and leave message or Dorothy Camer 270-2404 eves.

ARICA WEEKEND FOR WOMEN: Freedom from social conditioning. Increase consciousness and your energy. March 8-10. Call: 362-5220.

### HOUSING

FOR SALE: House to couple interested in homesteading. Structurally sound house in good location, needs restoration. Good terms, mortgage no problem. Call Bertha Lee 638-5568 or Dorothy Camer 270-2404 eves.



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**FIGHT FOR NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS!**

A COALITION INCLUDING SOME OF THE biggest names in the local political-industrial complex has launched a campaign to kill the neighborhood advisory council proposal in the May referendum. Although claiming to be neutral on the issue, the Committee to Support the Charter is in fact afraid that if the neighborhood council idea is approved, power will shift from the Board of Trade and its political bagmen to the people of the communities of the city. That could well mean no more freeways, no more capricious zoning changes to benefit large developers, no more destruction of neighborhoods for urban renewal, and no more huge subsidies to commercial interests like the Eisenhower Convention Center and the recent slash in business property taxes. If you believe that local government should belong to the people and not to corporate caliphs, please send us the coupon below today. Also please try to get your church or organization to endorse the concept of neighborhood advisory councils, and let us know about it. BUT ACT NOW. GIVE HOME RULE TO THE PEOPLE, NOT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

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TO: DC Gazette  
109 8th St. NE  
Capitol Hill, Columbia  
Via DC 20002

YES, I SUPPORT THE NEIGHBORHOOD  
ADVISORY COUNCIL PROPOSAL!

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

ORGANIZATION( if any) \_\_\_\_\_